

The War In Pictures

JUNE 15th
1918

Leslie's

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NOTICE TO READER

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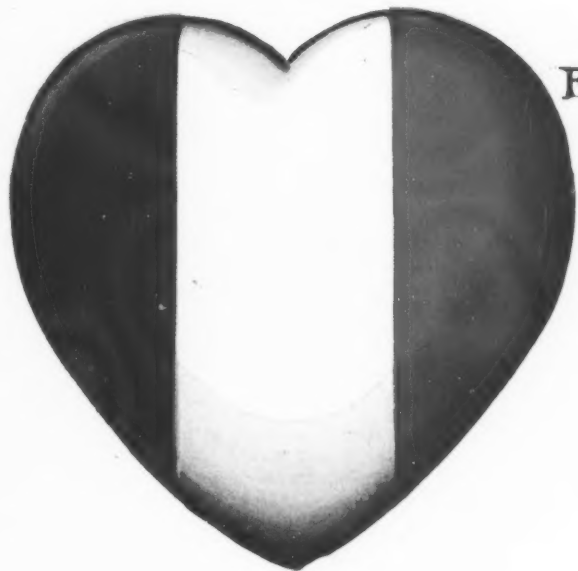
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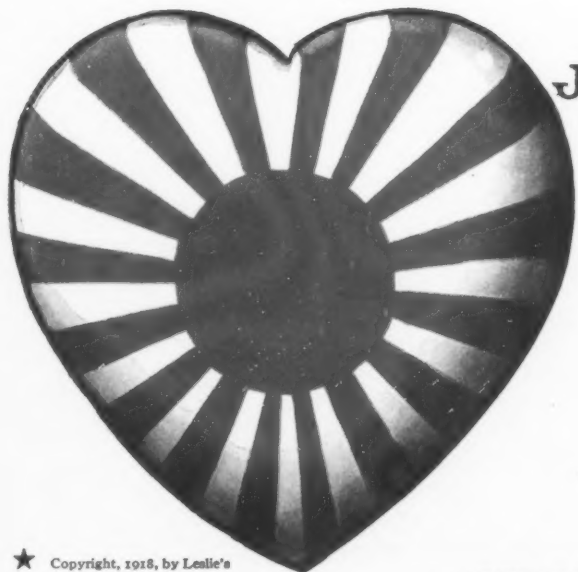
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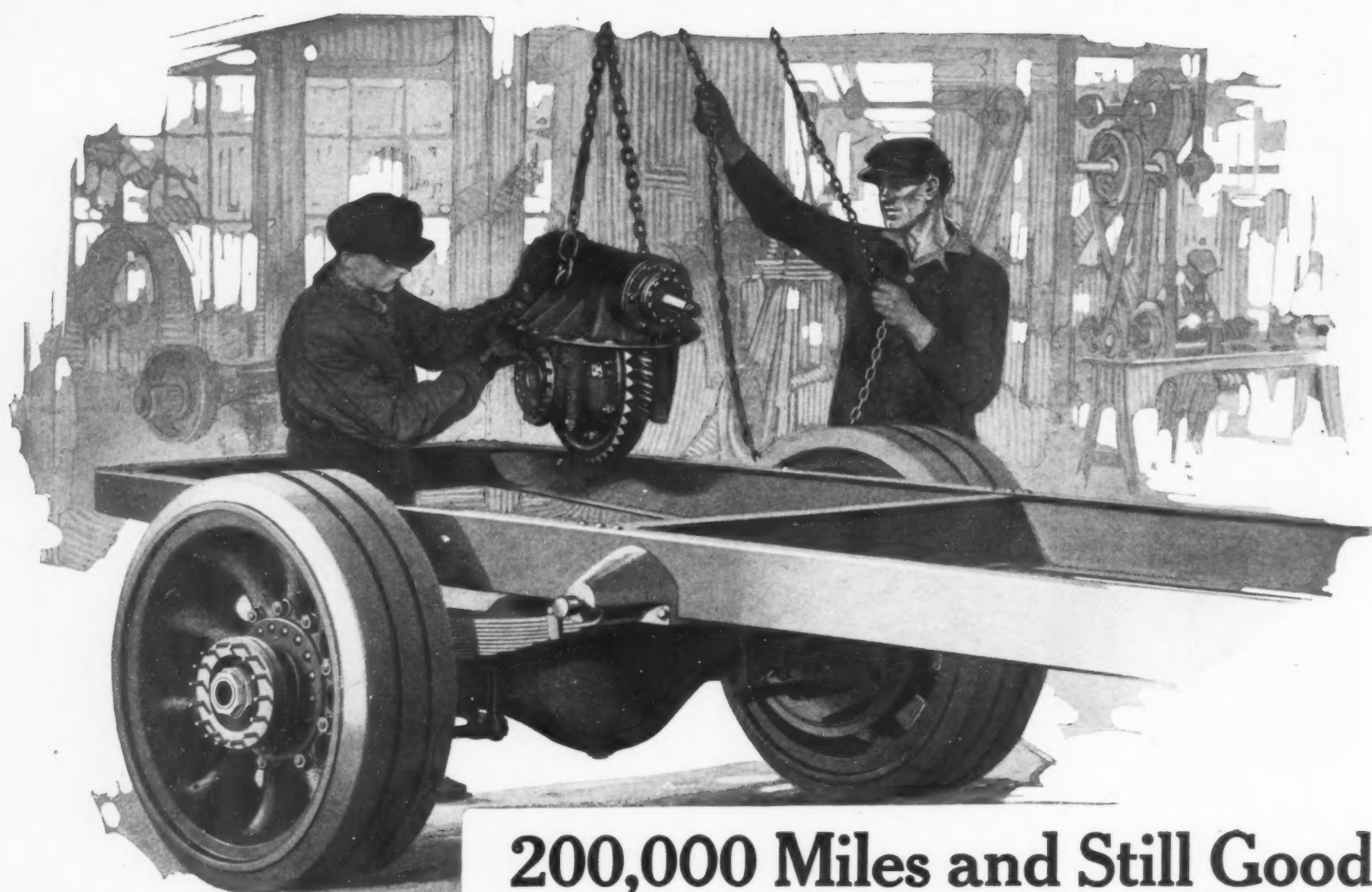
GERMANY

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GRANT HAMILTON

"HEARTS OF THE WORLD"

Edition Over 500,000 a Week



200,000 Miles and Still Good

No Timken-Detroit Worm-Drive Gear Unit has ever been worn out in actual service, since the first one was installed under a motor truck over five years ago.

Many a Timken-Detroit Worm-Drive Rear Axle has been inspected and found in perfect condition after it had run over 100,000 miles. In many cases these same trucks have been continuing to give good service day in and day out without axle trouble or repairs for months since the last time the gear was inspected.

In other cases, like the one shown at the top of this page, when the truck as a whole had reached the point of diminishing returns, because too many parts were beginning to wear out, the axles were still so good that they could be built into a new truck for another 100,000 miles of service or so.

This is no new thing in Timken-Detroit history. Before the days of Worm-Drive new cars were built on old Timken-Detroit Axles as a foundation.

A notable case was that of the Walden W. Shaw Livery Company at Chicago, who literally wore out a fleet of taxicabs in this hardest kind of service, but took the twenty sets of Timken-Detroit Axles and put them under new taxicabs. And these were not truck axles, but axles originally designed for light passenger car service.

It would be possible of course for Timken-Detroit to build truck axles to last 75,000 miles or 100,000 miles. But that is not Timken-Detroit policy. We do not know how long a Timken-Detroit Rear Axle

will last. We only know that they are built to outlast any other part of the truck.

That policy is based upon the belief that the rear axle is so important that its very nature demands that it outlast the rest of the vehicle. It causes too much trouble to have it in constant need of repair. It might be a very serious matter to have it quit on the road all of a sudden even though the truck had already given 75,000 miles of service. Of all the major units of the truck, the axle is the one that gets the hardest service and the most abuse. It is the one over which the owner has no control.

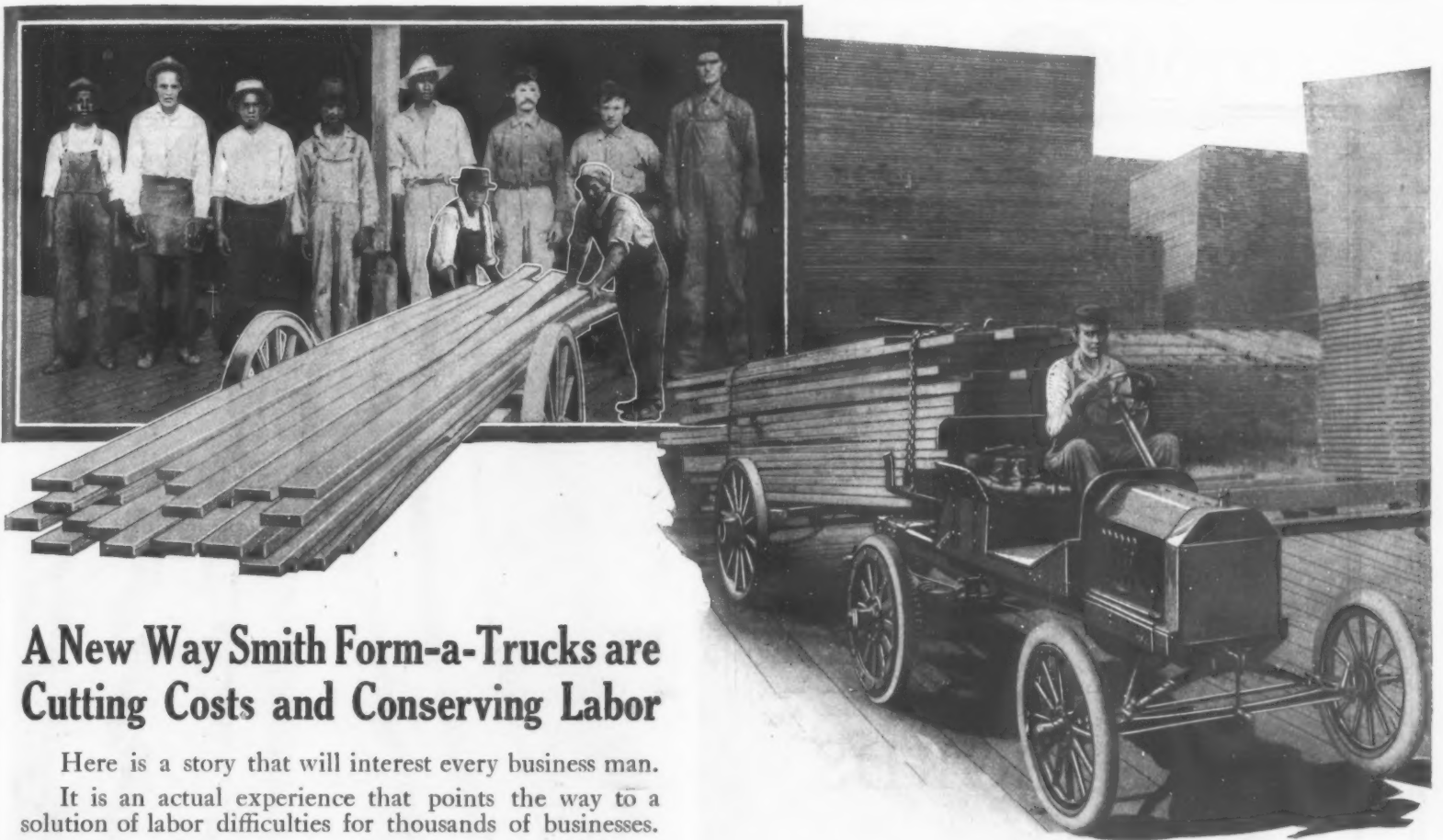
But a rear axle, on account of the duties it performs, has several hundred parts. If one part should go it may affect the life of another that would otherwise have lasted indefinitely. To properly design each one of these parts—to assemble them into a unit that will hold together and stick on the job for thousands and thousands of miles, cannot be done except by an organization which has not only the equipment and resources but the experience and ability gained by years of leadership in the automobile industry.

THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan
Oldest and largest builders of front and rear axles for both motor cars and trucks.

TIMKEN-DETROIT

FRONT and WORM-DRIVE REAR AXLES

For Efficient COMMERCIAL Haulage



A New Way Smith Form-a-Trucks are Cutting Costs and Conserving Labor

Here is a story that will interest every business man.

It is an actual experience that points the way to a solution of labor difficulties for thousands of businesses.

It is the faithful statement of fact as to how the Standard Lumber Company, headquarters in Live Oak, Florida, met and solved its twin problem of rising labor cost and shrinking labor supply.

The former method of getting lumber to its yards required two men to each lumber "dolly" or carriage.

Each man received \$1.50 per day.

It was the growing shortage of labor that turned the attention of this company to Smith Form-a-Trucks. Four were installed.

Careful records were kept. They show that one man, with a Smith Form-a-Truck handles three loads at a time with far more rapidity than ten men with "dollies" did formerly.

Counting time, and labor, and wages, one man with a Smith Form-a-Truck fully replaced ten men with "dollies."

That is an important economy. But there is another benefit of equal if not greater importance.

The men released by the four Smith Form-a-Trucks were taken into the mills for work that machines could not do.

They earn \$3 a day now.

The benefit is obvious. Both the laborers and the company are satisfied. A labor situation that promised to become critical was averted and at the same time overhead cost was cut.

What Smith Form-a-Trucks are doing for this company they can duplicate for hundreds and thousands of other companies in various lines of business.

We have further facts about Smith Form-a-Trucks and the actual results they are accomplishing for 30,000 owners that we know will interest you.

Write us about your particular problem.

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1 Ton			\$390
UNIVERSAL ATTACHMENT (for all other cars)			
1 Ton	\$450	2 Ton	\$550
<i>f. o. b. Chicago</i>			
PRICES IN CANADA			
1 Ton Standard, \$515	1 Ton Universal, \$625	2 Ton Universal, \$725	
<i>f. o. b. Toronto</i>			

SMITH MOTOR TRUCK CORPORATION, CHICAGO

Smith

Form-a-Truck

Made for All Cars



Time to Re-tire?

(Buy Fisk.)

No matter which of these tires you choose
you cannot go wrong.

They are both Fisk Cords!

Big, sturdy, beautiful tires—combining
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comfort—all the elements of Fisk quality
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Made in the ribbed tread familiarly asso-
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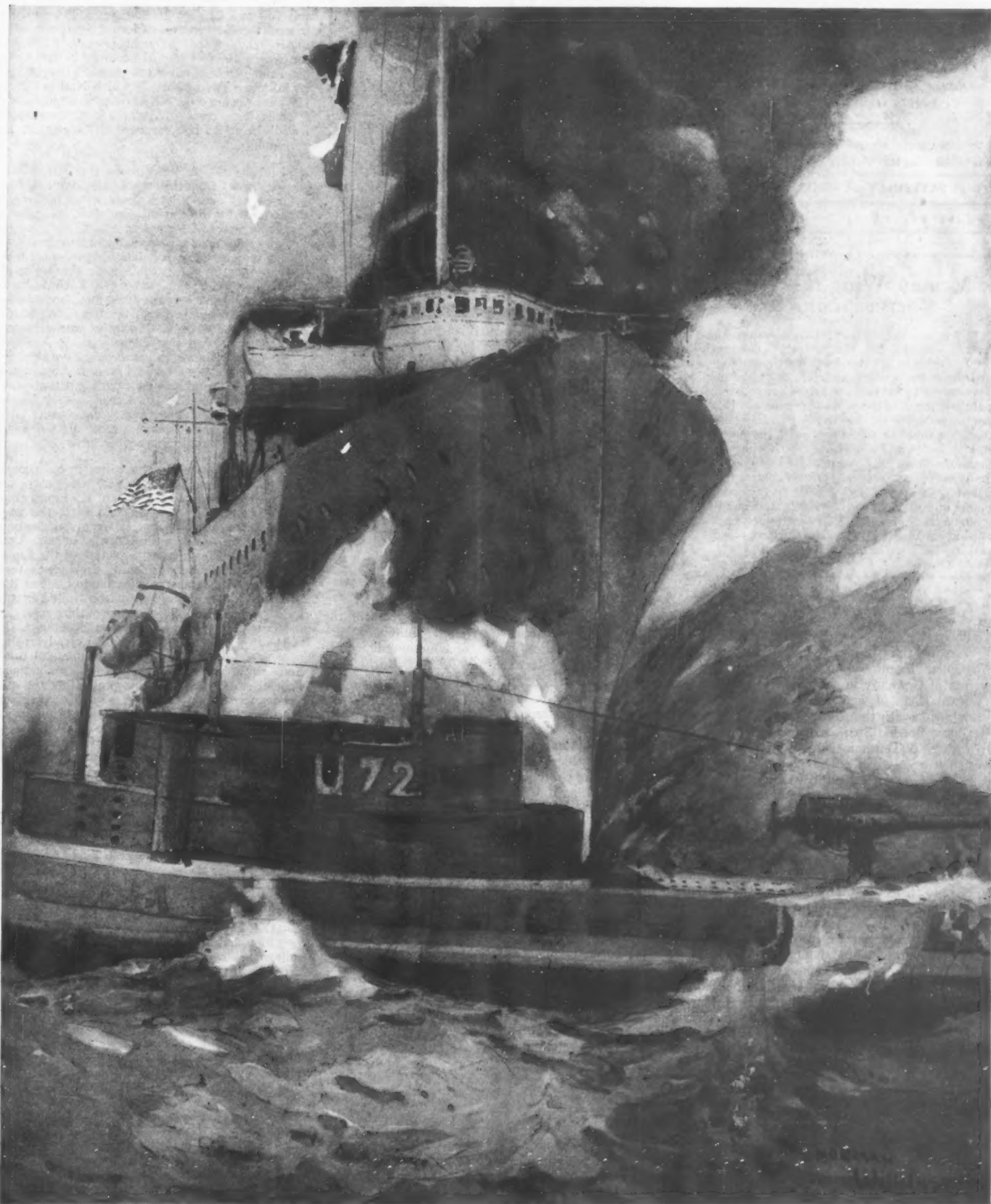
You cannot go wrong if you buy

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The Sea Serpent off Our Shore



Germany brought the long-looked-for submarine offensive to our coast in early June. On June 3, the country knew that between ten and fifteen vessels including two coastliners had been sunk by a squadron of submarines of unknown number, probably five boats. For days ships' boats filled with the crews of the

sunken vessels were reaching coast ports, but no accurate estimate of the loss of life can be made at this writing. In the drawing an American destroyer, the untiring enemy of the undersea boat, is cutting down a submarine which has overstayed its time at the surface, and now pays the price.

Drawn for LESLIE'S by Norman Wilkinson, R. N. R.

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

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NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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CXXVI SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918 No. 3275

"Stand by the Flag: In God We Trust"

Money Wins the War

By PRESIDENT WILSON

WE are not only in the midst of the war, we are at the very peak and crisis of it. Hundreds and thousands of our men, carrying our hearts with them and our fortunes, are in the field, and ships are crowding faster and faster to the ports of France and England with regiment after regiment, thousands after thousands to join them until the enemy shall be beaten and brought to a reckoning with mankind. There can be no pause or intermission. The great enterprise must, on the contrary, be pushed with greater and greater energy. The volume of our might must steadily and rapidly be augmented until there can be no question of resisting it. If that is to be accomplished, money must sustain it to the utmost.

Germany's Robber Army

THE barefacedness and the strange mental twist of the "Potsdam gang" have had a singular recent disclosure. To implant a proper fear of Germany in the nations still neutral, and to warn them of what their fate would be if they should side with the Allies, the Kaiser's propagandists have flooded Spain with a remarkable circular relating to Teutonic acts of frightfulness in the present war. It recites the quantity of plunder taken by the German forces in occupied territory, the number of churches damaged and destroyed, the amounts of money wrung from the helpless inhabitants, and the studied mistreatment of English prisoners of war. One of the most shameless documents ever issued in behalf of any Government, it will only intensify the world-wide disgust for and dislike of militaristic Germany. It reveals not one glimmer of humanity or of the moral sense.

The circular speaks complacently of an "untold amount of war material captured on the battlefield" and of "incalculable booty in France and Belgium." The latter is enumerated as follows: More than 5000 watches, more than 18,000 pieces of underwear, exceeding 15,000 embroideries and women's handkerchiefs, 3700 umbrellas and parasols, nearly 1900 silver spoons and 523,000 bottles of champagne. Besides many art treasures, the Huns confiscated oil paintings in Belgium valued at nearly \$600,000.

The lying circular says that, owing to the treachery of the Belgian priesthood, German soldiers were forced to teach a lesson to French and Belgian Catholics; so they wantonly destroyed four cathedrals and rendered eight unserviceable; destroyed twenty-seven churches and rendered thirty-four unserviceable. In Poland, also, they destroyed a large number of churches for alleged military reasons.

Charging the Belgian people with "stupid stubbornness," the circular says that German officers were forced to punish many rich individuals and wealthy cities. In the way of punishments, reprisals and forced contributions, a total of \$24,000,000 was obtained for the German treasury. This

If your copy of LESLIE'S reaches you late, remember that the Postal facilities are overtaxed and the mails are often days late. Please do not be too quick to make complaint. We are printing and mailing the paper on time. We cannot speed up the mails. When your paper reaches you read it carefully and then put a stamp on it and hand it to your postman, who will start it to the boys "Over There," who are always eager for good reading.

included a fine of \$3,000 imposed on Alsatian children who insisted on speaking French and refused to study German.

The circular admits that the English treat their war prisoners with notable kindness, but says that the régime imposed on the English prisoners by the Germans is one of extreme rigor and that several thousand English prisoners have died in consequence of disease, scanty food and "other accidents" in Germany's concentration camps.

Thus are the worst stories of German atrocities confirmed to some extent by the advocates of the German cause. These self-revelations of Teutonic character and performance will prove a boomerang. If they do impress the lesser neutrals, who did not need this warning to abstain from war, they will only stiffen the purpose of the larger civilized peoples to crush out the workers of such evil. No nation which boasts of crimes and glories in barbarity can be allowed to remain powerful and influential on the globe. Whatever price must be paid by the allied forces of righteousness, the terrors of autocracy and militarism must be forever dispelled.

Scarcely a more effective shot could have been fired at Kaiserism, with all it implies, than this one forged in its own arsenal, but rebounding upon itself.

The Future Church

IN retiring from active service, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, pastor for thirty-eight years of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of New York City, advanced views of church unity quite similar to those advocated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in an address upon the future of the Christian Church. On the occasion of the merger of the First University Place and Madison Square Presbyterian Churches, Dr. Parkhurst declared that denominational distinctions are bad, and said that "Get together, keep together, work together" should be the slogan of the churches of the future.

In describing the church of the future Mr. Rockefeller pictures great religious centers in the large cities, "wisely located, adequately equipped, strongly supported and inspiring their members to participation in all community matters." In the smaller places, instead of half a dozen dying churches competing with each other, he sees one or two churches uniting the Christian life of the town. While there are a little over thirty principal denominations in this country, there are about three hundred distinct sects, large and small. Clearly there are not so many needed. The things which separate the church into so many denominations are, in the main, either questions of polity or matters of creed which are not fundamental. The church must learn to co-operate in the great task of establishing the kingdom of God upon earth, and to have charity in all non-essentials. The war is already accelerating a tendency in this direction and it will be the more pronounced when the armies return to civil life.

The non-essentials of religion make no impression upon the soldier in the trenches and when the war is over nothing but fundamentals will appeal to him. A practical instance of church co-operation is the Collegiate Church of All Nations recently dedicated in Boston as a place of worship for people of all races and creeds. During the week Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Swedenborgian, Unitarian and Universalist clergymen will at different times occupy its pulpit.

The world moves and the churches are moving with it.

The Plain Truth

UNITED! There has never been a time in the past decade when the Republican party has shown greater unity than today. The best evidence of this is the cordial meeting between former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft at a Chicago hotel. Big natures do not nurse indefinitely old grudges. Clean fighters are ready to shake hands when the fight is over. The good of the party in the service of the country in wartime is too big a thing to be sacrificed to personal feelings between its leaders. The manner in which National Chairman Hays is bringing order out of chaos in Republican party councils from coast to coast, and the restoration of friendly relations between two of its greatest leaders are significant.

PATRIOTIC! A letter from the Minnesota War Savings Committee notes with interest LESLIE'S "star cover," and encloses samples of a similar scheme, worked out by the committee of that State, by which every purchaser of stamps in school, office or factory becomes a star upon a Save and Serve Banner. Kenosha, Wis., a town of 30,000 population, has adopted a scheme of education in war patriotism as charity, as distinguished from the buying of bonds. Each Wednesday at 11:30 the whistles blow, and every man, woman and child is expected to give the wages of the next half hour to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. or other patriotic war charities. Business and professional men are assessed one per cent. of their week's earnings. More than \$11 per inhabitant has been realized in this way, a total of \$350,000. Despite this outright gift to patriotic purposes Kenosha oversubscribed its second Liberty Bond allotment more than 100 per cent. For smaller cities the Kenosha plan should prove a most effective method of educating the people in patriotic giving.

FLAG! A LESLIE's reader writes us to denounce the foolish Massachusetts law that prohibits the printing of the American flag on the cover of a newspaper or magazine. It is absolutely right to protect the flag from being used for purely commercial or advertising purposes, but like all other things this is carried too far. A publication was fined for printing a picture of the flag with a picture of the President upon it. In some States it is a violation of the law for a magazine to print on its cover the picture of a war vessel of the United States with its flag flying. Yet this is the sort of thing most designed to stir up patriotism, and should be encouraged. The use of the flag for a purely commercial or advertising purpose is a desecration, but unreasonable and conflicting State statutes should be succeeded by a comprehensive Federal statute, which while prohibiting the abuse of the flag for commercial purposes would at the same time encourage its patriotic use in newspapers and magazines. It is a mark of patriotism to have the Stars and Stripes flying from one's home or place of business. It is just as patriotic to have it on the cover of a magazine or newspaper.

CONTEMPTIBLE! Two million pounds of meat, intended for soldiers at Camp Travis, Texas, have been condemned. The packers, Morris & Co., and Wilson & Co., are accused, in an official statement issued to the newspapers by the Federal Trade Commission, of having sold for the use of American soldiers these products that were found to be unfit for human consumption. Always on the lookout for the sensational, the public seized upon the charges with avidity, while the explanation that any spoilage of meat was due to delay in transportation and improper icing of cars on the part of the railroads was probably read by few. In fifteen days, according to Mr. Hoover, twenty-six carloads of beef have been condemned on account of spoilage in transit to various army cantonments and he believed this could be attributed to poor icing facilities furnished by the railroad companies. If the public does not know, there can be no excuse for the Federal Trade Commission's not knowing that every consignment of meat shipped by the packers undergoes rigid inspection by agents of the Army and Navy Departments before shipment. If meat spoils under this system, it is due to defects in transportation or handling after leaving the packing houses, and that is the business of those who run the railroads. At present, the roads are run by the Federal Government. President Wilson, of Wilson & Co., is abundantly justified in resenting the charges as malicious and reckless at a time when the industry "is doing everything it can, day and night, to serve the people and the army and the whole country—and is praised for its work every day." He adds that the Government officials who have charge of the purchase and distribution of meat for the army would be the first to bear him out in what he says. Why is it that Big Business is continually assailed by notoriety-seeking officials at Washington? Were they appointed for that purpose?

THE Germans have done it again. They have picked a weak link in the Allies' line, they have struck hard on a broad front with overwhelming strength and in less than a week have driven in a great threatening wedge to a maximum depth of over 30 miles. In the first sweep of their attack they drove over practically all of the ground won by the French during the entire summer of 1917 and forced the crossing of the River Aisne. By the second day they had reached the River Vesle. By the third day they were in Soissons and already closing about Rheims. By the fifth day they were along the River Marne and advancing again over ground untouched since the fighting that ended in Joffre's famous victory of 1914.

Allies Apparently Surprised

How can the Germans do it? There is no use blinking the fact that the sustained strength and fury of the enemy's drive across the Aisne was a disagreeable surprise to the Allies. They may have expected to lose some ground wherever the Germans attacked, but hardly so much or so quickly. One reason for the enemy's success is certainly the big advantage of initiative the offensive gives and for the time being the Allies appear to have definitely resigned themselves to the defensive. Another obvious handicap on the Allies is the fact that the Germans are operating on the western front from interior lines, and by their recent success on the Aisne they have materially increased this advantage. As a result of gains to the north of Soissons the newly won Aisne salient is practically amalgamated with the Picardy salient, and we may expect further German efforts to consolidate their conquests and widen out their lines in a great semicircle from Rheims to Ypres. Even at present the Germans in sending reserves from one extremity of the active battle-line to another need to cover scarcely half the distance the Allies must. These are a few of the difficulties with which General Foch is contending. In the first place, in yielding the strategic initiative to the enemy he is compelled to keep his own reserves far enough behind the lines to be able to throw them in at any threatened section of the front. Secondly, he dare not send in his main body of reserves until the enemy has developed the attack far enough to make it certain that it is the main effort, and not merely a feint in force. Both these limitations, of course, entail the loss of considerable ground by the defensive in the beginning of a battle. It is entirely possible that the Germans were themselves surprised by the extent and rapidity of their success on the Aisne, but were quick to take advantage of unexpected weakness in the Allied line. The British last autumn had a similar opportunity at Cambrai, but let it slip away from them. There is one point, however, that is decidedly puzzling in this most recent Allied reverse. How could the Germans concentrate in such overwhelming numbers along the 40 miles on which they struck without the Allies' airmen giving Foch more ample warning of the impending blow? There is a good deal of evidence to show that the Allies expected the blow to fall in Flanders, or in the Picardy salient below Arras. Otherwise how could their lines on the Aisne have been thinned down to so dangerous an extent? All the dispatches and official announcements spoke of the Allies' forces as being tremendously outnumbered and the speed of the German advance points clearly to the same fact. It may be, of course, that Foch received his warning too late, and in this event it would be merely added evidence of the great German advantage in concentrating from interior lines. And we may yet see that when Foch has been compelled to throw in his reserves heavily to stop the advance from the Aisne the enemy will strike out again in Flanders or Picardy.

Stern Days Ahead for the Allies

Anxious days are ahead of us. It is obvious that the Germans have the men

A Week of the War

By HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN



Generalquartiermeister von Ludendorff ornamented with the badge of superior shame, the 1st class of the iron cross. The expression of Ludendorff's monocled face rather bears out the belief that he is not greatly worried over the individual fates of the hundreds of thousands of his fellow-countrymen he huris against the machine-guns of the Allies in the great offensive on the west front now under way.

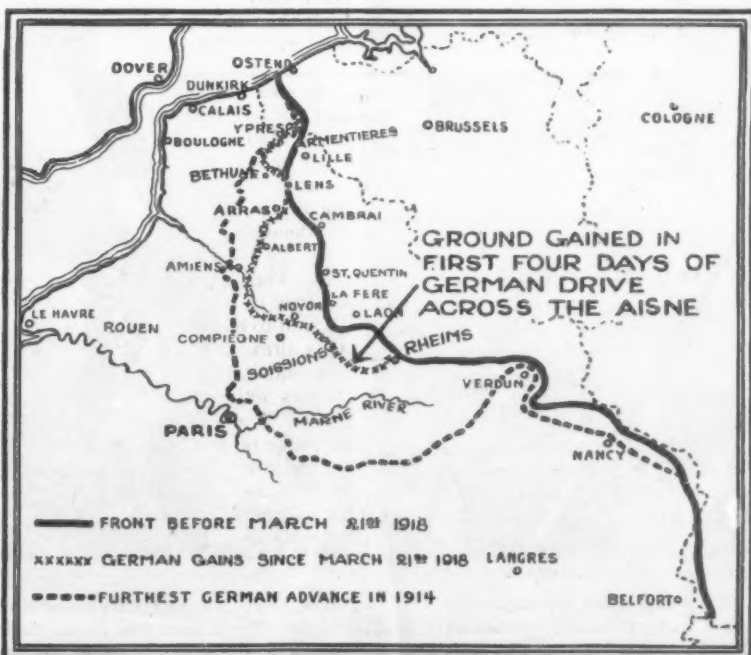
and material to sustain the offensive, and are going to hammer the Allies continuously in a determined effort to break down their resistance before American aid becomes really effective. Yet in the long look ahead, loss of territory means comparatively little so long as the French and British armies present a united front to

the enemy and American reserves continue to pour into France at the present rate. And America is coming fast. The success of the sharp little offensive operation in which the Americans took the village of Cantigny on the Picardy front is a good earnest of what is to come. Compared with the vast struggle simultaneously raging on the Aisne, Cantigny was a very small affair. But it was the first real offensive Americans have undertaken without considerable French artillery and infantry support. Except for the aid of French tanks the Cantigny attack was distinctly an American affair, and it was carried out in a smart and workmanlike manner. If future American assistance is equally effective it will not be long before our units in France will be a serious factor which must be considered in all German calculations. None the less we should be on our guard against exaggerating the importance of operations merely because they are undertaken by American troops. And by the same token we must see to it that undue satisfaction with what we have already accomplished does not relax our future efforts. The Allies are going to sorely need every ounce of strength America can throw into the scale.

The Threat to Paris

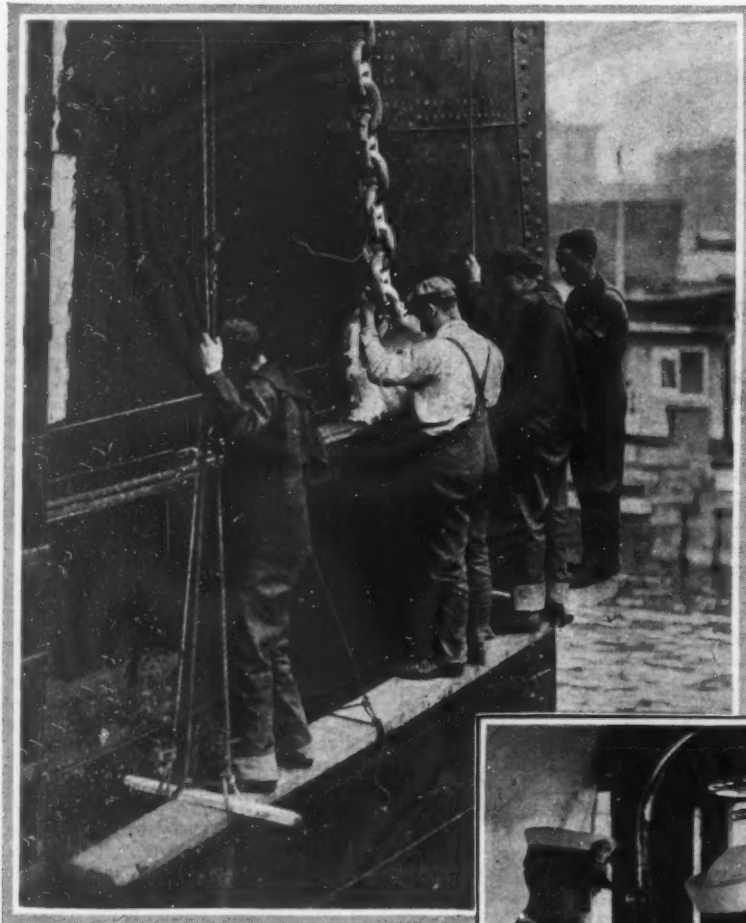
It was natural enough that the news that the Germans had once more reached the River Marne should be a serious shock to the American public. It is well, however, to remember that the general strategic situation, bad as it might seem, was still far more favorable to the Allies than it was when Joffre made his last glorious stand before Paris and summoned his soldiers to die fighting where they stood rather than yield another foot of ground. Then the German advance was in a great semicircular sweep that had reached within twenty miles of the capital. The latest thrust, however, when it reached the Marne was in the form of a comparatively narrow wedge tapering down to a sharp apex resting on the historic river. A glance at the map on

this page will show the contrast. As a result the situation of the furthest advanced of the present German attacking forces would be dangerous in the extreme whenever General Foch could assemble sufficient reserves to attack on either flank of the enemy's narrow wedge. Once more the battle problem settled down to a question of reserves, and on this point we can do no more than guess at the present time. It is interesting to recall in this connection that during March and April, the Allies were compelled to throw in their reserves so heavily to stay the German drive on Amiens that they were unable to take effective advantage of their opportunities for counter-attack. It is entirely possible that practically the same thing will happen again during this phase of the battle. To stop the German thrust across the Marne General Foch may have to draw so heavily on his reserves that sufficient forces will not remain for vigorous flanking attack against the sides of the enemy's wedge. The seriousness of the present German threat to Paris depends solely upon the quantity and quality of the Allies' strategic reserve. If this is anything like as effective as we have been led to believe, Paris should be in no real danger. Yet even with the drive from the Aisne checked and held, the general strategic situation gives ground for future concern. The Germans started from the Aisne with a decided advantage in concentrating from interior lines, and that advantage has been considerably increased by their recent successes. We must face the facts as they are—without undue optimism and without hysterical panic. There is cause for neither. It is up to America to face the facts and follow through to victory. The presence of a German submarine off the New Jersey Coast early in June was driven home to the country by the sinking of fifteen ships in one day and meant more in arousing the people than the great battle itself.



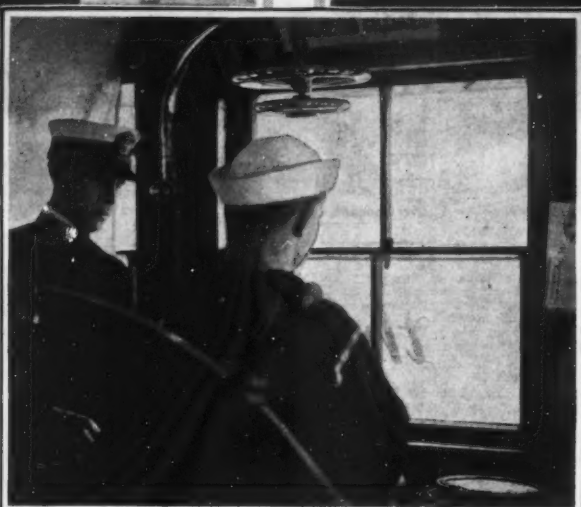
THE GERMAN DRIVE IN THE WEST

Heaving Ho! *in* Our Merchant Marine



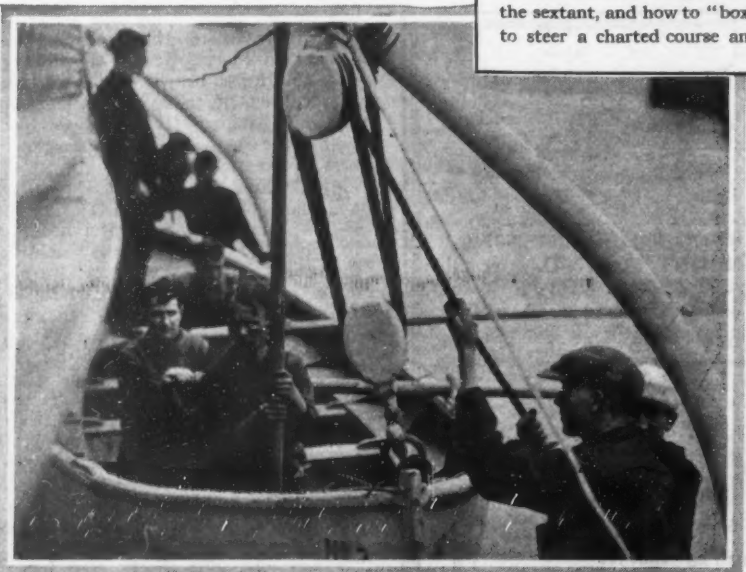
PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE GILJAM SERVICE

Volunteers are needed for our augmented merchant marine service. Ships are being launched daily and it will not be long before thousands of trained sailors will be required. There are many branches in the service. The men in the picture are learning how to chip rust from the sides of a steamer and give her a new coat of camouflage.



Merchantmen are taught navigation. They learn the mystery of the sextant, and how to "box" the compass. They are taught to steer a charted course and to zig-zag in a submarine zone.

Making deep-sea sailors out of land-lubbers is an important part of the work of the United States Shipping Board. The ships now being built in hundreds of yards must be manned. Recruiting and training merchant sailors ranks with naval training. An item is teaching the sea-buds to go "over the side," climbing down and up ropes.



On the receiving ships where the recruits get their first instruction, life-boat drill is italicized in the curriculum. In combating loss of life by U-boats our sailors are much more proficient than they were two or three years ago when life-boat drills were less particular. Thousands of young Americans are learning a life's work.



The merchant service offers a good chance to many men who are not eligible to the draft. There was a time during the days of the clipper ship when the Yankee sailor was the king of them all. History may repeat itself. Splicing rope is still a nautical necessity and as important as newer and more technical sea "fangles."



The Last Stand. An Italian battery overwhelmed by the Hun torrent pouring out through passes in the hills.

Stopping the Hun Horde

IT is black night and raining drenchingly. Canadian scouts are out watching Fritz who is expected to attack in masses at any moment. For a full week he has hurled artillery concentrations, asphyxiating gases and cold steel at our positions in an attempt to force a road to Calais. But still this dogged remnant of Canadian battalions bars his way. Tonight "the Squareheads" have decided to use "weight" attacks, which means that they are going to hurl forward massed infantry.

Massed infantry assault—what does it mean? It usually consists of double line "waves" of "storm-troops" advancing at from fifty to two hundred-yard intervals. The advancing units come on at a jog-trot shoulder to shoulder with bayoneted rifle at the hip. That's the way they debouch. Line creeps forward behind line. When the advanced wave is almost decimated the survivors drop down in their tracks and rise again to join the next line as it passes over them. This wave repeats the tactic of the first wave and creeps measurably closer before being wiped out in turn.

In theory, German war theory, a "wave" is ultimately projected from cover and, advancing behind successive screens and picking up survivors, will gain the enemy position at practically full strength. Often as many as six double line "waves" are thrown forward without success. Again all reserves are used up and it is necessary to order a cessation of attacks until even more formidable driving "waves" can be

By C. V. COMBE, 90th Winnipeg Rifles
(The Black Devils)

organized. At such times the defenders get simply sick to death of killing. Such tactics were finally abandoned at Verdun owing to the extreme wastage in man-power. The Germans are again gambling with a discredited method of attack in their final effort for victory and it will develop more and more into a question of man-power as the two sides approach the point of exhaustion.

Fortunately for us we have been re-enforced with the "Fighting Sixty" hungry warriors from the Northumberland Fusiliers under their redoubtable "Monocled Major." With them are two machine guns and they round out our two hundred and fifty rifles and one machine gun, my own, into a fighting force that must

be reckoned with. The reinforcements filed into our trench soon after dusk to the angry welcome of surging artillery and sullen trench mortar.

This "Monocled Major" who searches out the vital points of the position with hawk-eye—who is he? He is an Imperial British officer who affects a monocle and so earns his sobriquet among the disrespectful Canadians. He is a prime old war-dog, cool, keen and intelligent, a Britisher of the best type. Like so many of his class he is tall and spare and stooped of frame. He invariably carries a heavy, knotted walking-stick which, if tradition be true, has bowed many a cultured Hun into the happy hunting grounds of his wide-waisted father. The hard glint in his steely-grey eyes makes one realize that war such as this is no breeder of "dandy" review-day soldiers, but rather of men who have conquered for Britain to the four corners of the world.

As soon as he has sized up the situation it seems natural that the Major should take command. He does so with an incisive energy which convinces the most skeptical that, at least, the new régime knows its own mind. Within a couple of hours our exposed flank on the sloping hillside to our left is protected by a three-hundred yard trench commanding the wide valley which loses itself in a forest six hundred yards away. A parapet four feet high and bullet-proof soon interposes itself between us and the foe for whom the "Monocled Major" is preparing a welcome here where



Where the machine guns and rifles take a terrible toll. Thousands of Germans must die daily on ground like this as the Kaiser hurls his "cannon fodder" against the Allied line in the final great effort to win a way to the coast or separate the French and British Armies.

Continued on page 838

Reconstructing Macedonia

Photographs by MERL LA VOY, Staff Correspondent



Behind the Balkan battle line, the American Red Cross Society operates numerous canteens where refugees are given a substantial diet and babies are nourished with condensed milk and other suitable foods.



During the past year's comparative quiet on the Balkan front, the dare-devil Serbian army, which fought one hundred days to accomplish the occupancy of Monastir, has been newly equipped. These smart cavalymen swam the Cerna River and rode forty kilometers in a night.

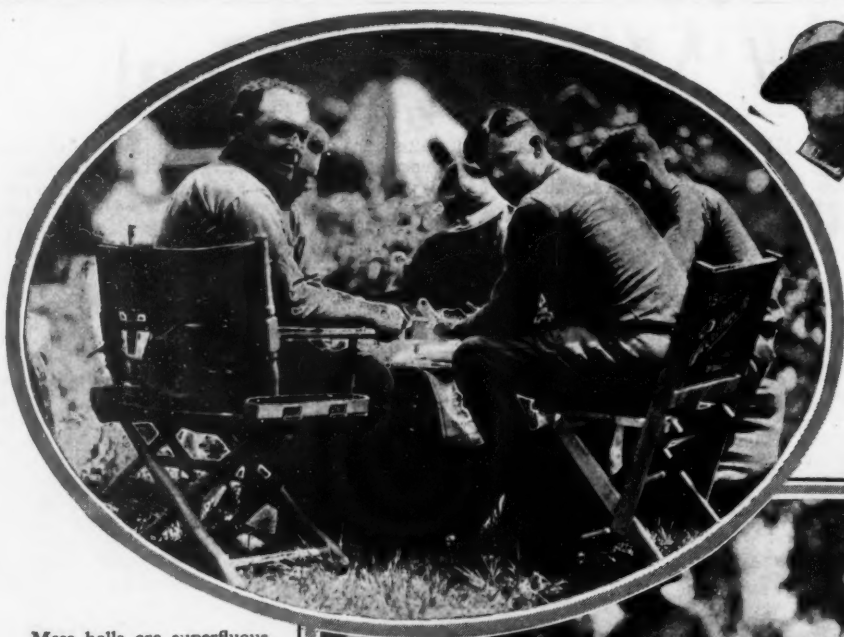
Macedonian refugees, feeding from the gentle hand of the American Red Cross, include a medley of people. There are Serbs, Albanians, Roumanians, Greeks and Turks. Some have been parted long from their family records, under Turkish rule.



A Scotch Highlander drinking tea is no strange sight in the Balkans, for here are gathered the greatest variety of Allied troops and of peoples. Americans are missing.



To a very remarkable extent this prediction has already come to pass. The German supply having failed and the demand for dyes being insistent, a free trade Congress, in order to encourage the establishment of the dye industry in the United States, took a leaf from the protectionist note-book and actually imposed a moderate tariff rate on imported dyestuffs, with a provision against dumping. This protection is only for a limited term of years, however, and will be wholly inadequate.



Mess halls are superfluous at Camp Kearny, San Diego. Even the officers eat in the open except on rainy days, and when they neither are eating nor on duty they play polc on ponies, *nee* horses, from the remount depot that are not quite sure yet whether or not they like the game.



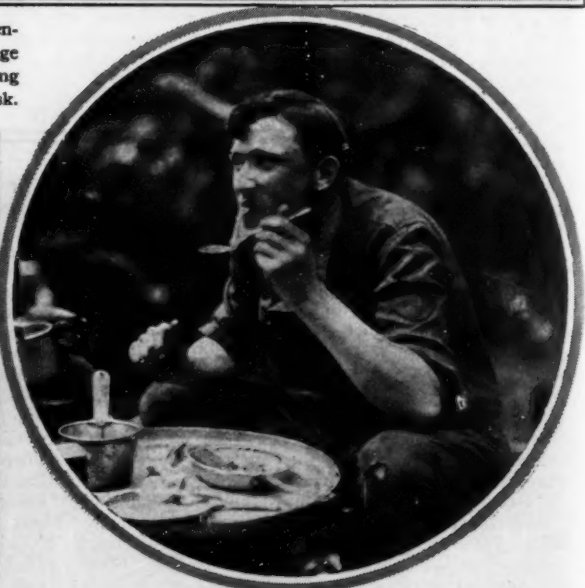
After mess, coffee is served in the green-sward room, while the diners exchange the latest gossip and speculate on getting to Picardy while the fighting is brisk.



Although they sleep on comfortable cots, eight to a regulation tent, while in the permanent camp, the doughboys and also the "classy" engineers frequently go on long hikes throughout which they sleep in pairs on the ground under famous "pup" tents which strain rain.



Facial expression runs the whole gamut at a training camp. The bayonet instructor compels the men to show their teeth and snarl at the Boche, while during rest hours it is a case of "smile, you, smile," or be interned in solitary refinement.



Lots of food dudes, who couldn't eat at home without a battalion of solid silver jimmies, now scoop up the proteids and carbo-hydrates with all the grace and success of a professional coal heaver at a banquet.

No Famine on the Coast

Soldiers at Golden State Camps Eat Heartily and Smile All the Time

Photographs by
DONALD C. THOMPSON, Staff War Photographer

Where Rookie Meets Regular

New Arrivals Mix with Veterans of the First Draft at Camp Meade, Maryland

Pictures by

EDWIN RALPH ESTEP, Staff War Photographer



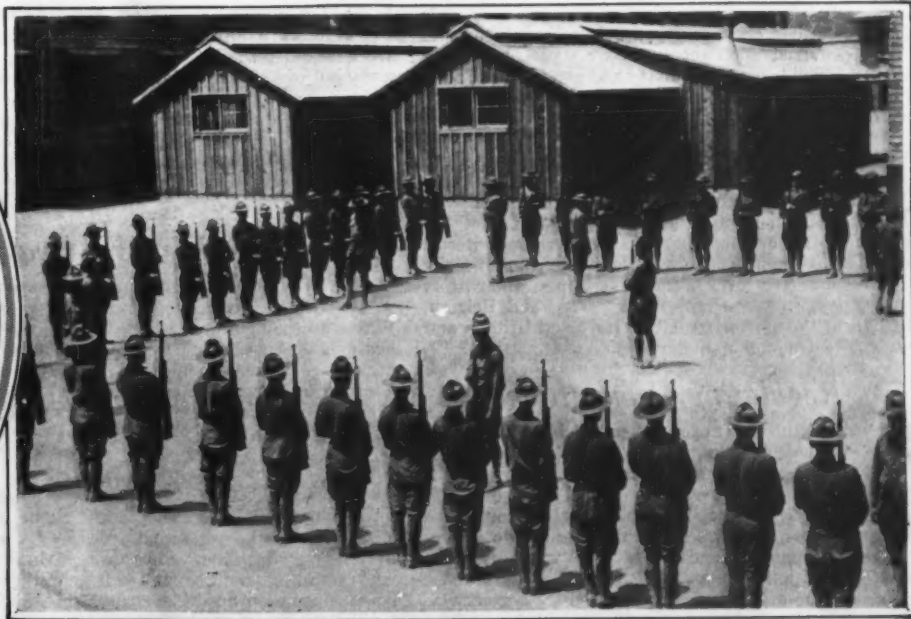
The new men, now patiently learning their squad movements, wonder how long it will be before they are able to do the stunts that are part of the daily pastime of the soldiers who have been in training for months and are as adept as campaign-seasoned regulars. Not long ago some of these same men who flop over twelve-foot barriers were blasé young men of leisure.



The lieutenant shouts at his men to go over together as they climb out of trenches in full equipment, with bayonets fixed for a charge at dummy boches. The men must stay in line as they go through the series of obstacles and jumps which simulate conditions at the front. The work is hard, but their bodies have been brought to the perihelion of condition.



Kenneth Clark, one of the most famous cheer leaders that ever helped to boost a Princeton football team to victory, is musical director at Camp Meade. His most scintillant characteristic is his ability to inject "pep" into the singing of glee club and regiment.



The rookies of the second draft are perfected in a few simple commands before they are graduated to the next act. These soldiers of nine days have as yet had but two commands in the manual of arms: "Present Arms," and "Order Arms." Take notice that the men of the second draft, unlike those of the first, are completely outfitted, including rifles, right from the very beginning.

Norman Hapgood's Page

On this page Mr. Hapgood presents bi-weekly his views of public events, public men and social and political tendencies of the times. Quite often Mr. Hapgood's opinions



may differ widely from those of the editor of Leslie's, so by mutual consent he and the editor of Leslie's "disclaim all responsibility" for each other's expression of opinion.

German Taxation

GERMAN thought is working vigorously on economic solidarity, production of raw materials and food, utilization of waste, invention of substitutes. It still leads the world in that respect. A weed, as the modern epigram has it, is a plant of which the use has not yet been discovered. It is characteristic of Germany that she has formed a scientific trust, called a "Union of Technical and Scientific Societies," which undertakes to give to smaller industrial units all the advantages of great scientific equipment. Germans fear the future but face it with determination.

An official of the great Deutsche Bank estimated, while I was abroad, that interest on the war debt plus payment to incapacitated soldiers and their families will amount to about \$2,000,000,000. Before the war Germany's total income was between \$10,000,000,000 and \$12,000,000,000. About 25% of this was not used up on individual and State current needs but in one form or another was economized. This official proposed to meet the added after-the-war expenses half out of the savings already customary and half out of added economies. In addition he thought there was room for harder mental and physical work (even in Germany!), but an outsider is likely to reject at least that part of the calculation. He, like most Europeans, looked to much cutting of luxuries, and pointed out that Germany spent over a billion dollars annually on alcoholic drinks and tobacco. She is said to be spending only 15% as much on beer now as she did before the war. This financier also expected increased production, through discoveries made during the war, but the reflection is obvious that against this must be offset for some time the demoralized state of general industry in Germany and the wastage of raw material and machinery. England after the Napoleonic wars had to support a debt of about \$140 per inhabitant and Germany will have twice that, but the value of money has been cut three or four hundred per cent. All this was in October, before the present terribly costly offensive, and also it took no account of Germany's greatly diminished man-power. On the other hand it was before Germany had such a bright dream of exploiting Russia.

Obviously

SOME writers (too few) draw the correct moral from such facts as are given in the preceding editorial. If the Entente boycotts Germany after the war, the people will blame their enemies for the increased labor and economies forced upon them. If we trade freely with them, they will be short of money and goods to buy from us what they need, and will be free to carry the blame to their own leaders.

Tobacco

SPEAKING of economics in tobacco, after the war, and taxes on it, it is an interesting fact that the German smoker has been ranked by a German writer as sixth in his consumption. The Dutchman smokes easily most (8 ounces a week), then the American, with 3 ounces, then the Austrian, Dane, Swiss, and Belgian. Russia is at the foot, preceded by Italy and Britain, and France, Sweden, and Spain have small consumption.

Regulating Competition

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided a case which recalls one feature of the campaign of 1912. In that hotly fought contest supporters of Mr. Wilson charged the Bull Moose with seeking to establish regulated private monopoly, whereas they sought to preserve competition wherever they could do so by proper regulation. Regulated monopoly versus regulated competition was an issue that the Bull Moose detested. The argument of the Wilson supporters was that the wise regulation of competition will do much to make unnecessary the indefinite increase of monopoly. The movies have made us more than ever familiar with feuds between cattle men and sheep men. In the case of Omachevarria versus the State of Idaho, the State took hold of the contest between the owners of cattle and the

owners of sheep grazing on the public domain and settled it by a law forbidding sheep raisers from encroaching on ranges previously occupied by cattle, but making no reciprocal check on cattle raisers. The sheep men claimed discrimination. The Supreme Court decided that there was good reason for the State to stop the harmful contest in the way it did. It checked competition in the form in which competition was making trouble.

Openness of Mind

PRESIDENT WILSON announced publicly, some weeks ago, that he, and his subordinates who had looked into a certain matter, had reached a wrong conclusion, which he proceeded to reverse. The interest of the statement was in its unabashed candor. Although everybody not a half-wit knows that every executive in high office constantly decides things without complete investigation, and constantly makes mistakes, the tradition in this country is one of infallibility. Any astute reader can recall an example of some man in high office for many years who has never admitted an error. This attitude, always inferior, is peculiarly silly with the world so full of change. Lord Milner went to Russia just before the revolution, made a personal investigation of the situation, and returning assured Mr. Lloyd-George that everything would remain politically as it was. Yet Lord Milner is none the less indispensable in British life. In that interesting recent book by the most distinguished critic on the German General Staff, *Deductions from the World War*, strong emphasis is put on the danger of fixed ideas, and on the need of being always prepared for the unexpected. If Mr. Wilson had not been able to change his views of Governmental devices, after he listened to U'Ren, he could not have been able, pushed up by events to his present eminence, to represent civilization more acceptably than any other leader. The man who never changes his mind hasn't any mind to change.

Professional Fairness

ONE of the respects in which the military mind is superior to the civil is in fairness to the efficiency of the antagonist. When I was at the British front, I was struck with the enthusiasm of the British over the German skill in many ways, notably in the use of machine guns. The most interesting technical book on the war that I have seen is General von Freytag-Lovinghoven's work just referred to, *Deductions from the World War*. His political and ethical concepts are negligible, but in military fairness he puts most civilians to shame. He is enthusiastic over Kitchener's feat in creating an army out of so little, he gives the French credit for being the pioneers in using aircraft for observation, and for all-round valor and efficiency, and he emphasizes the English bulldog courage. In this respect the expert soldier is usually a pleasant contrast to the comfortable civilian who insists on telling everybody about the weak points of his enemy.

Here We Are Awake

MANITOBA has just established a board to deal with the problem of a minimum wage for women. Where do they go for guidance? They ask for the publications of our Consumers' League, notably the famous arguments in the Oregon cases. The bill establishing the board also followed the Oregon model. So there are aspects of industrial amenity in which we are up with the procession.

An Advocate

AND now we have a biography of the distinguished American lawyer recently dead—*Joseph H. Choate*, by Theron G. Strong. Choate was a brilliant figure—witty, graceful, and a great advocate of the modern sort, convincing, with no declamation. His work was practically all in defense of the great corporations. His political sympathies corresponded. He did not help our corporations or our people to solve the needs of the time. He opposed all change instead of guiding it. His was the most distinguished figure in a school of lawyers that is losing its glory.

We Are Not Monkeys

PROBABLY lower animals have in themselves something of all of man's emotions and even vague stirrings of ideas. In one respect only is he unique. He can accumulate experience and pass it on, a swelling stream, for the betterment of his world. Always that is the most consoling of thoughts—never more than today. It enables him to improve the world in which he lives. Huxley tells of a certain kind of gorilla that often suffers from the cold. If men abandon a fire in the forest, these animals form in a circle around it, clinging pitifully to the last dying ember. But into no gorilla's head could ever come the thought of continuing the fire by adding another stick of fuel.

Houses and Land

THE British Government has undertaken to prevent any land speculation in Palestine, and it is likely to take similar steps after the war with its housing enterprises, being handled with such ability by the present Government. Our Government is now building houses for workmen, but so far with no plan anywhere near up to date. Are the houses to be wasteful and temporary or of permanent value? What is going to become of them and of the land values they increase? Are we to see the old farce of sudden changes in value, with the consequent speculation of the real estate men, or are we to adopt some form of local community control? One of the most charming memories I have of London is of the Hampstead model settlement, with its low rents, its pretty houses and plots, and its co-operative ownership. Since 1914 the British Government has taken over the housing problem with the intelligence shown by Germany before the war. The housing problem cannot be solved without a solution of the control of land values.

A Judgment of America

A MAN who occupies a very high office said to me: "What our people most need is thoroughness. What great subject do they know much about? There is just one subject on which their information is both extensive and exact. That subject is baseball." This distinguished gentleman is not a fan, as I am, but even we baseball fanatics may agree that more interest in solid information must inevitably be one of the phenomena of the era into which the war has plunged us all. My friend applies his general statement to our tribe, the journalists. "I wish journalists studied more," he said. "They would then understand better the bearing on the whole situation of incidents and developments as they come to pass." That is another point. Though no doubt those readers who seek one or another kind of amusement will still be largely in the majority, I am not sure that in the approaching era there will not be a stronger demand in journalism for men who see and think.

Earnestness

DURING the French revolution Wordsworth wrote:

"I lost
All feeling of conviction and, in fine,
Sick, wearied out with contrarieties,
Yielded up moral questions in despair."

The upheavals now going on in the world seem to have the opposite effect. There seems to be in the world more real faith in moral principles than there was before the war. I noticed in France that Voltaire, the master of irony, is in disgrace. It is men like Rousseau, who affirm, who are favored. In *Wilhelm Meister*, Goethe says: "Take along with you this holy earnestness, for earnestness alone makes life eternity." Soldiers have told me that the war is making most of the fighting men restless, not so well fitted for the drudgery of ordinary professions, but I doubt it, even for those who have been fighting four years. Certainly it is not true of the Americans, with their shorter experience. As far as I could tell from those of our boys I saw abroad their seriousness has been increased by the great cause of which they are now a part.

Striking Croix de Guerre for Americans

By LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND,
Staff Correspondent in France



A disk of bronze is placed against the matrix.

BACK of a board counter and in front of a hot stove, a Salvation Army Lassie was serving hot doughnuts to tired Doughboys. It was a shell-smashed canteen in a shell-smashed town on a shell-smashed front. There were three precious doughnuts left. From the mud and rain outside in came a boy. He had a very new Croix de Guerre. He got the doughnuts.

Pointing at the decoration, the Lassie asked, "How did you happen to get that?"

"Listen to me," said the boy leaning over the counter and munching the crullers, "and I'll tell you the inside dope."

"Many long years ago when the Kaiser's nurse was buying him some pretty lead soldiers, the shopkeeper didn't happen to have any Americans except Indians. He put up an alibi by saying, 'Americans don't fight.'"

"The Kaiser grew up in his Potsdam palace and every night after he had put away his lead soldiers in their box and said by-by to Poppa and Momma, the nurse would carry him off and the Kaiser would say to her, 'Americans don't fight, do they, Nursie?' And she'd tell him, 'No, little Kaiser Billy boy, Americans don't fight.'"

"So—when Kaiser Bill grew up and wanted to make Potsdam the county-seat of Europe, he kept saying to Nursie Hindenburg and Nursie Ludendorff and all his other nursies, 'Americans don't fight, do they?' And they'd say, 'No, Bill, they ain't got it in 'em.'"

"Enough," broke in the Lassie, "and so



The bronze is struck into the Croix de Guerre.



The crosses are polished by hand.



Soldering the seal of France to the cross.

you came over to put the Kaiser wise." One hundred and sixteen other Americans besides this boy had stood up that day to have the Croix de Guerre fastened to their coats by a French General. This is what the French General said about them, the men of the 104th Massachusetts:

"Although subjected to extremely violent bombardments and attacked by very large German forces, it succeeded nevertheless in checking a dangerous advance and at the point of the bayonet with great dash recaptured the demolished trenches."

The First Funeral of the ——— Brigade

By LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent in France



The pall-bearers, brother officers, carrying the coffin to the grave. The air was filled with the shrieking of passing shells and the sounds of near explosions, but none of the soldiers seemed conscious of danger.

ACROSS the sky came the big shells, tearing the air in long wailing shrieks. Our own batteries, to the right and to the left, were shaking the earth in retaliatory fire. We stood in the midst of the world of battle, but for a few moments of time we were not of it. We stood by an open grave in the American cemetery, just outside the crumbling stone walls of the ancient French graveyard. Above our heads was the tower of the shell-battered village church; the village was a winding street of ruins.

It was the warrior's funeral service. Lieutenant ——— had given his life for his country. He had been killed in a land separated from his own New World by thousands of miles of ocean. He had been killed at his post of duty.

The day was one of the first of the days of early spring to know the sun, but the sun was now setting, and storm clouds were blowing up from the horizon across the brilliant blue. Into the silent bare cottage room used as headquarters one by one his fellow officers came. They sat waiting for General ———. When the General came the pall-bearers walked to the room where the coffin was resting. Outside in the street the men were standing silently with their steel helmets held against their breasts. Bearing the coffin the procession of officers passed

through the ranks of bowed heads. Lieutenant ——— had been admired and respected by his men.

General ——— spoke a few words beside the grave, but neither his words nor the impressive funeral service read by the chaplain could be heard except by those nearest the grave. The air was torn by the reverberations of the artillery battle. A private stepped forward and sang, "Nearer My God to Thee," and the military band played the final requiem.

The body was lowered into the grave, and then the officers slowly filed by, each dropping on the closed coffin, covered by the flag, a flower. Thus the ——— Brigade buried its first dead.



The last words of the impressive service were uttered amid the din of a heavy shell fire.

From Earth's Four Corners



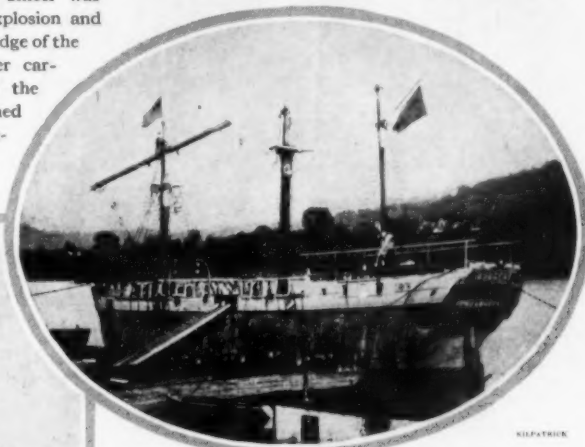
The shipping program of the Allies suffered a set-back when \$2,000,000 worth of Canadian shipping was destroyed at the largest ship-yard in Canada, located at Vancouver, British Columbia. Two ships, the *War Charger* and the *War Chariot*, about completed and ready to take the waves, were practically completely destroyed by a fire of unknown origin starting in the early morning.



The advance in medical science in Japan has been rapid the past few years, government action being taken when any disease shows signs of spreading to plague proportions. In the congested districts smallpox recently was checked by prompt vaccination of workers. In one district inoculations were made against the spread of grippe and pneumonia, as shown in the picture.



The explosion of a shell on the Verdun front took this picture and killed the photographer, a British observer. The concussion tripped the camera curtain, exposing the plate. Another officer was blown back by the explosion and is shown in the lower edge of the picture. He was later carried to safety with the camera which furnished one of the unique records of a terrible war.



The oldest ship in Lloyd's register of London is moored at Pomeroy, Ohio. The three-masted barkentine *Success* was built in India in 1790 and used as a British convict ship. She is made of teak wood, now selling at 40 cents a pound. She has been used as an exhibit in behalf of prison reform and 15,000,000 people have visited her.



During the China Sweepstakes at Hongkong, recently, a grand stand holding thousands of persons collapsed. Fire started and the flames claimed about 1,200 victims, many of them well-known foreign residents of the city.

Allah-Hohenzollern, Inc., Importers

Photographs from MIRZAOFF



Woolens originating in the Caucasian Mountains no longer interest Bond Street tailors, because after the Turks get through with "liberated" Russian Caucasians, the Kaiser will look over the herds and say: "Come to Berlin, little sheep." Berlin, reduced to paper clothing, will do much with this section.



Astrakhan Tartars never have cared much for government since their ancestors began ogling Bulgarian coquettes in the thirteenth century. Thus the left-handed diplomacy of Lenine and Trotzky made a hit with them.

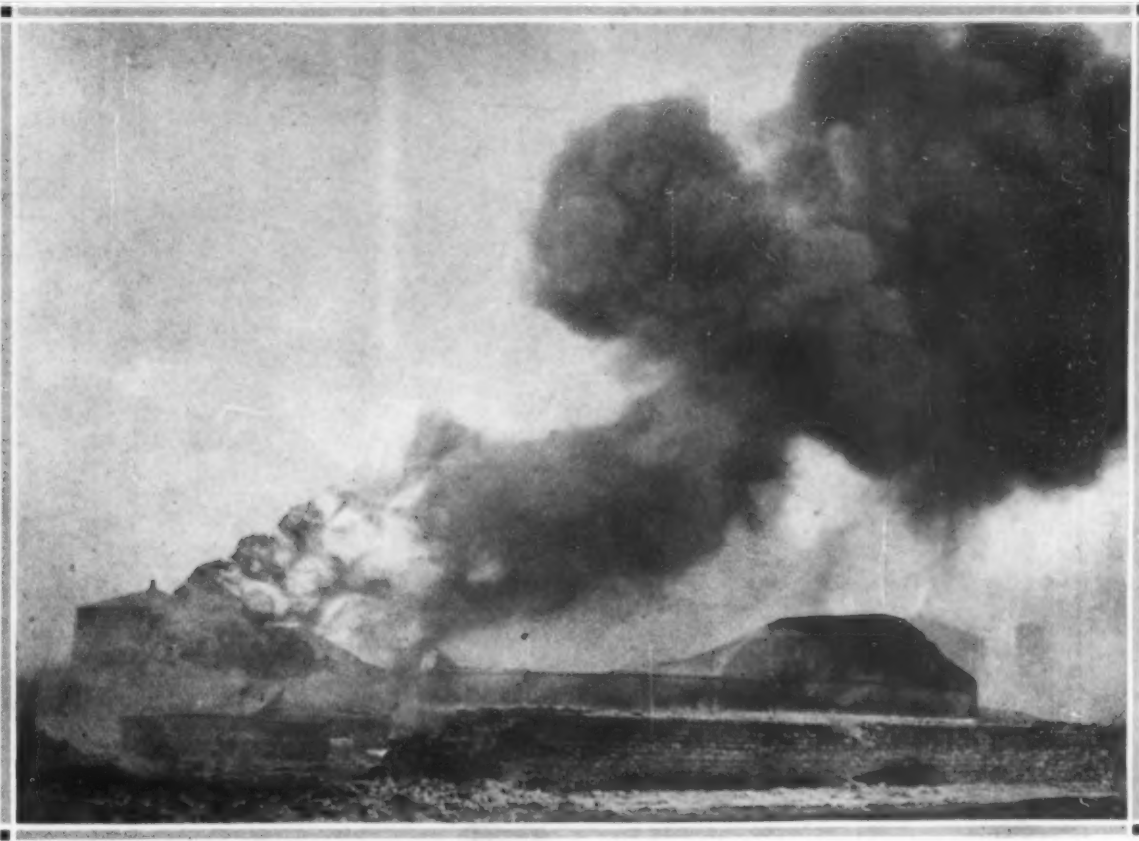


Samarkand's prime minister fell an easy victim of the Bolsheviki and now carries the Kaiser's gumshoe message to Jews, Tartars and Hindus in Turkestan, whence emissaries steal into India.

Mittleuropa immodestly stares at the Caspian Sea, for there are rich oil fields at Baku and Baku ships westward through Batum. Batum is in the Turks' hands and its oil tanks have been burned.



Kazan, the Louisville of the vodka producers, now dumps its wheat into Volga River barges marked: "William Hohenzollern, Berlin. Handle with care." Meanwhile, local bread consumption within one of the greatest wheat districts in the world is Hooverized.



Where the Great



KISTLAND

Where the American troops are concentrated in Picardy, in the Woevre and in Lorraine, they are proving to be excellent sharpshooters. In such work, the Browning rifle will be of inestimable value.

KISTLAND

The carefully arranged sand bags, the solid firing steps and the revetments of the ideal trench are missing in the defenses that have suffered the wear and tear of the recent conflict and have been reduced to ditches.



Among their many duties behind the lines, fresh American dogs, go the inhabitants who were compelled to move out when the offer



CANADIAN OFFICIAL, FROM WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

War is too intimately horrible for realization when the dead are viewed at close range, one by one. The eyes of the Allied soul must look over the dead to the battle-line where the living soldiers still are fighting the biggest battle in an as

yet unsaved world. There is resignation rather than mockery in the American Ambulance drivers' refrain: "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust; if the H. E. don't get you, the shrapnel must." Above are dead Huns in an abandoned trench.

at Battle Rolls On



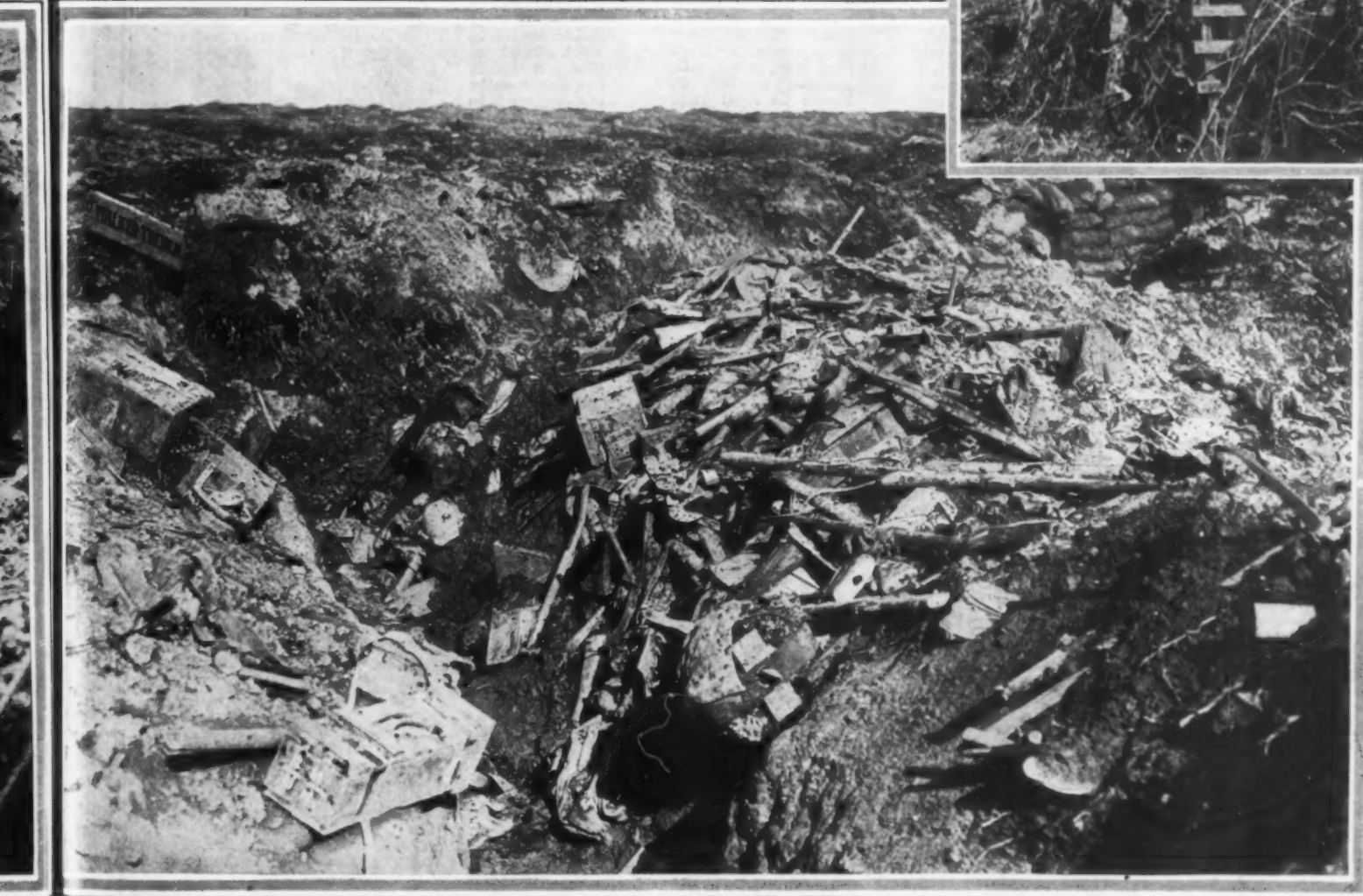
ican dogs, going into action, played the rôle of Good Samaritan to
n the offensive pushed back the Allied line in the March attack.



The newer forms of French mitrail-
leuse, of which there are several
makes, are of the light rifle type.
The cartridge magazine is a semi-
circular clip with a radial action as
was first applied to the Lewis gun.



This camouflaged doll's house is the
eagle eye of a field battery. Close
range artillery fire is not as trigono-
metrical as it was in the wagon sol-
dier's school days. Now, the firing
mostly is directed by observation.



The seventy-fives and larger guns may not kill as many men per dollar's worth
of powder as the rapid-fire machine-guns, but when they are used preparatory
to an infantry attack they demolish a trench to a degree that leaves it no place in

which to be unless Fritz decides to say: "Kamerad." If the Allies wish to occupy
this captured trench in the Somme, all of the debris must be cleared away, new
revetments built and the trench faced about, as much work as to build anew.

The Roll of Honor



Private Roland E. Cole, a Gloucester, Mass., boy who was one of the unfortunates to fall when so many of the 104th (Massachusetts) Infantry were wiped out in the present drive in Flanders.



Lieut. Louis C. Beauman, U. S. Marine Corps, of Berkeley, Cal., who lost his life on March 23rd in a seaplane accident while training for air-work at Miami, Florida.



Lieut. Stanton F. Falk, who, when the *Jacob Jones* was sunk by a submarine, swam from raft to raft, helping to cheer the men. He died from effect of exposure. The torpedo-boat *Falk* has been named in his honor.



Lieut. Lewis W. Offutt, of San Francisco, lost when a submarine torpedoed the steamer *Lake Moore* on April 11, on her maiden voyage, carrying supplies to our men in France.



Lieut. W. H. Townsend, Wyoming, Ill., of the Royal Flying Corps, who died of wounds received in France. He was a brother of Captain Harry Townsend, an artist sent to France.



Reinhold O. A. Franke, of Sheboygan, Wis., a machinist's mate who lost his life when a submarine sank the steamer *Lake Moore*.



Ensign Lloyd A. Percy, a member of the Naval Reserve Corps, whose home was in Oconomowoc, Wis., killed in a seaplane accident in France on April 12th.



Private Alvin Bohlman of Fond du Lac, Wis., of the 150th Machine-Gun Battalion, the first member of Company B to die from wounds.



Sergeant M. J. Bishop, of West Springfield, another member of Massachusetts' unfortunate 104th Infantry, who gave his life for France and liberty.



Elmer G. Dawley, of Pittsfield, Mass., lies in France surrounded by comrades of the 104th Infantry, slain in the recent German drive.



Corporal Allen Wesley Stone, a Stockton, California, boy, of the fighting Marines, who was killed in action on April 23rd. His prowess and bravery were commended highly by his commanding officers.



Massachusetts' sons were in the thickest of the fighting in the March drive of the Huns. George Norsigian, of the 104th Infantry was killed in action.



Paul Herriott, Oakland, Cal., aviator, accidentally killed at Hicks Field, Fort Worth, Texas, by falling 150 feet in a straight nose dive.



Private Earl Howe, of Ware, Mass., also of the 104th Infantry, killed in action when American troops were engaged in the present German drive.



Private Charles Waldron, Springfield, Mass., of the 104th Infantry, whose death in action was reported by General Pershing.



Dr. Edward L. Mooney, of Syracuse, who took a wounded doctor's place at an advance dressing station under fire and was killed.

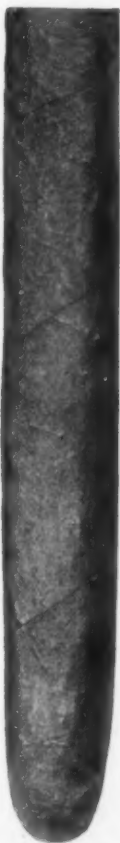


Private Raymond T. Crow, 78th Co., Sixth Reg. U. S. Marines, killed in Flanders, was the first Utah boy to die for his country.

Imported from
Porto Rico



Pacifico Size—7c
Box of 50—\$3.50

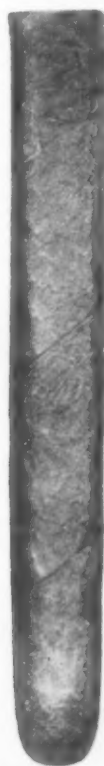


Corona Size—8c
Box of 50—\$4.00

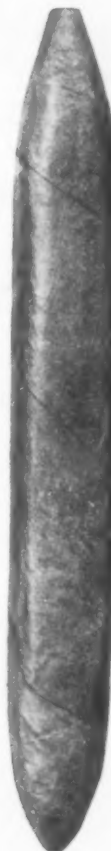
War Saving Stamps
sold in all
United Cigar Stores



Imported from
Porto Rico



Panetela Size—7c
Box of 50—\$3.50



Invincible Size
3 for 25c
Box of 50—\$4.00

Who Discovered **RICORO**?

"Who discovered Ricoro? My friend Smith," said the architect. "At his home, the other evening, he opened a box of fine, Corona size cigars.

"After we lighted up, I noticed Smith dropping two dimes in his youngster's bank.

"What's the idea?" I asked.

"I used to smoke 25c cigars. Now I buy Ricoro at 8c and put the difference in the boy's bank."

"Well, if there's a *difference* in the quality of the cigars, it certainly favors Ricoro," I agreed."

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Ricoro will increase your smoking enjoyment and decrease your cigar expenditures, because Ricoro is *imported duty free* from Porto Rico. Ricoro gives you a rich fragrance and a mellow *mildness*, exclusive to tropic-grown cigars. Made in a dozen sizes and shapes,—from 6c to 2-for-25c—simply the question of size. The quality is the same in all.

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The old-fashioned razor is the best razor ever made—

EXCEPT the Durham-Duplex—

The Durham-Duplex operates on the same principle as the old-fashioned razor—it has the correct, diagonal stroke. The blades are hollow-ground—longer, stronger and keener than any blade on earth.

BUT—

Every Durham-Duplex blade has double the shaving edge of the old-fashioned razor. And it is absolutely SAFE for anyone to shave with anywhere.

And NEW blades cost only a few cents each, 50 cents for a package of five.



This set contains a Durham-Duplex Razor with white American ivory handle, safety guard, stropping attachment and package of three Durham-Duplex double-edged blades (shaving edges), all in a handsome leather kit. Get it from your dealer or from us direct for one dollar.



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1917 901,223

1918 3,000,000 (estimated)

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Stopping the Hun Horde

Continued from page 825

he believes, and the issue justifies his judgment, Fritz will call for a decision.

During all these operations in which we get wet, work, swear and sweat, the Major is visibly uneasy. His old war-dog instincts tell him that mischief is brewing out there in front in the darkness. Else why did the enemy not, in his ingenuitiness, send up his star-shells according to custom? Earlier our outposts were doubled and told to explore the front and flank to the limit of safety. Also, the Major has posted his two machine guns across the valley that they might deny the flank to the enemy. The lookouts at the parapet are also doubled and the situation is tense.

A few minutes later the whispered order comes through (even here caution must be exercised to outwit any prowling Fritz listening nearby):

"Germans massing on the front—stand to everybody."

Many a heart-beat quickens as we take up our positions. The English reinforcements, veteran fighters everyone, have a double "grouch" against the favored Canadians who, in addition to getting twice their pay, now obtain the honor of fighting in the front line while they must sit back and watch. The "blankety-blank" Colonials were no good anyway.

Then follow five minutes of suspenseful waiting, such waiting as tests the nerve of even the most hardened fighters. It is worse than actual battle. Each man heavily breathing in the wet and muddy darkness tests his rifle for the coming ordeal of "fifteen rounds rapid."

The Monocled Major, who knows men, speaks in restrained calm to reassure his defenders and keep them steady. Yet who shall say that even this stout heart is unmindful of the possibility that this night may make his wife a widow, his children fatherless, and sow sorrow and suffering where he loves? Thus does Armageddon crush the atoms of humanity which are its victims.

But the gruelling inactivity is mercifully short-lived, though every minute is an age. Suddenly a little ball of red shoots into the air from the German position. It cracks into full-orbed light like an arc-lamp on a city street. It is followed by a thousand others and in an instant, the sky is as bright as day. German cries break out and we discern German infantry charging down on us. The order to fire rings out and we respond cheerfully.

"Rapid fire, men, shoot low there. Every ball a ricochet and every ricochet a Heinie—that's a night attack." It is the Major now in his elemental glory. A thousand thousand wills-o'-the-wisp flash out from our parapets. The initial fragmentary crack-crack of our musketry merges into the sullen roar of angry seas on rock-bound coasts. The Germans charge on and we keep up our fire.

The Germans advance from the three hundred to the two hundred yard position yet they are losing heavily. My own machine-gun is spouting viciously and, hungrily searching out the foe, it vomits its death into his ranks. For a short time the enemy line holds on, but it soon wavers and then about-faces for cover amid the derisive yells of our men. We have driven off the first attack of the "Fritzies" without much effort.

But the cheap victory arouses the suspicion of our redoubtable Major. He believes the frontal attack has been merely a feint and sweeps the left with his glasses. He surprises a double line of Germans breaking cover from the woods and bearing down on us. Instinctively he knows that here the decision will be fought for. Quickly he signals his own machine-guns to open fire and gives his orders.

"Massed formation attack! On the left—rapid fire," he cries. His men jump to it like greyhounds to the hunt. Quickly

he directs the Canadian officers to swing their men round to the flank trench, leaving only a handful as look-outs.

"Machine-gun full left, rapid fire," he barks brusquely and I, having anticipated the order by a fraction of a second, am firing almost before the order is issued.

The enemy line is sweeping forward. Three hundred rifles and three machine-guns have a limited killing capacity. We know that when this double line is wiped out it will be replaced by another, that that will be replaced by a third and that each line will be closer before it is annihilated and ultimately—(?) That depends on our behavior. Within about fifteen minutes we shall know our fate. In that time we have capacity to put about one hundred thousand bullets over though, every bullet has not a billet in a night attack.

Our musketry rolls on with unremitting energy. There are, naturally, the crescendos and diminuendos in which we hear the orders of our officers above the din of battle. The first line is thinning out and the Major cries:

"Give it those fellows just breaking out of the woods—break their hearts at the start and you have them half beaten." He is referring to the second "wave" just debouching from the wood. We are in fine fettle and our foes will be lucky if they can force over their famous massed formation this night. The Major is directing the defense with a superb sang-froid. Our spirits rise wonderfully to the thrill of the battle. We are conscious that we are led by a born leader of men.

But Heinie can die gamely in his thousands whatever he cannot do individually. His first "wave" has disappeared in its entirety and his second, not many yards from its starting-point, is losing heavily. Already in the glare of the star shells we can detect movements behind them betokening that the third "wave" is getting ready. It is altogether likely that Fritz will put thousands of troops out together in the hope that our machine-guns will break down under the continual strain.

"Shoot low, men, shoot low and plaster 'em good, they've got no friends," cries the Major. The second line, within four hundred yards of us drops down and the third line is breaking cover.

The strain of so much killing is wearing our nerves and we need the reassuring direction of the Major. The third enemy line sweeps proudly forward, its steadiness in this hail of death an admirable apologetic for Prussian discipline. It is not war but murder. Behind them in close order come a fourth and a fifth "wave." Surely they will never advance in such masses. We concentrate in our fire as never before. Behind us walk officers and soldiers with good rifles to replace those broken down under the strain.

"Shoot low, men, shoot low, give 'em hell." It is the Major. And we take new courage from the sound of his voice.

Again in the far distance of the six hundred yards two new "waves," a total of seven, have debouched. Our officers implore us to shoot low and rapidly. It is a soldier's incurable weakness to shoot over his foe's head in a night attack and he had better by far not shoot at all as he only puts a useless strain on the gun mechanism. Hence the frequent warnings to shoot low.

The pioneers of the enemy "waves" are now within four hundred yards of our position. The survivors of other lines are rising to join in the charge again. I hear the vibrant voice of the Monocled Major and glance round a moment. He stands exposed breast-high to the enemy fire. I see in profile his long, angular form, leaning backward on his stick and steadied by his left hand. The full flood of battle-passion distorts his aristocratic face until it appears almost demonic. He is picking out the weak spots in the enemy line for

Continued on page 849

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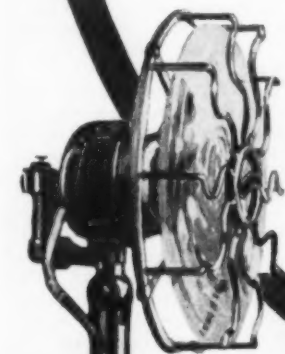
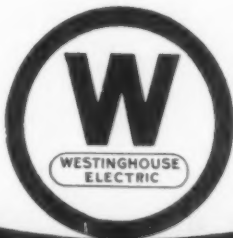
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AINSLEE'S FOR JULY

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Stopping the Hun Horde

Continued from page 838

attention from a group of his own kindred spirits who know his method of giving orders in such conditions and for whom his waving arm is something more than the motion of an energetic drunkard. The eternal monocle swings unheeded at his breast—a sure proof of the mental pre-occupation of its fastidious wearer. I am vaguely conscious that I have gazed upon the soul of the defense, on a man cool, brave and competent, one, indeed, who esteems life itself as of small moment so the position can be saved.

As I turn back to my gun from this lightning-like appraisal I am vaguely surprised to see a great shell explode thirty yards behind our line. The consequent air-blast almost unseats me and I am blinded by the angry, cracking, red light. Of its own volition my mind bridges the gulf of years and re-constructs, as in a palimpsest, a hitherto forgotten childhood's nightmare. Tranquil in spirit I am wandering through an Indian jungle. My foot is raised, my body thrown forward, my leg already poised in mid-air, when a great tiger-mouth snarls open beneath my feet and I realize that I am powerless to arrest the step, and that the step completed will throw me into the jaws of the savage jungle brute into whose lair I have unwittingly stumbled. And yet, even to save my life, I cannot stay the motion so near completion. I am sinking, sinking, like a man new-stepped over a precipice. I am fascinated by those blood-red eyes, the fetid breath that beats upon me furnace-hot, by the monster's throaty snarl. This tells of rage, and hunger and triumph. A chill terror smites me. A despairing cry forces itself through my parched lips. I struggle blindly against impending doom and next moment find myself lying sobbing on my pillows. Memories forgotten, I vividly realize that I am back in the maelstrom of battle. Doubtless some subtle alchemy of associated ideas has revived my childish dream, which refuses to rest in peace even in these scenes of carnage.

I exult vaguely, that this latest nightmare of war holds no terrors for me. My mind is open, receptive, a point of interrogation everywhere, and yet it requires only an instant to record so complete an acoustic photograph as I have recorded here before it returns to its task of checking the Hun, saving the position and the Channel ports—admittedly the Germans' objective.

Meantime the enemy has eaten up more ground. But death has stalked his every step. Every yard gained has been paid for in German blood and now there comes floating up through the rain an occasional scream of agony as his soldiers get their death-wounds. These seem to stir us strangely. Gradually the murder-spirit of our barbarian ancestors asserts its sway from its long slumber. We settle down for the last grim struggle with glowering exultation. For myself, I am gloating and gibbering in the full riot of the lust to kill—I, who in other circumstances, would despise a man that needlessly set foot upon a worm. I scream out. My body sways from side to side. In a perfect fury I feed another belt to my machine-gun and spring back to the trigger. A mad hate against those shadowy forms seizes me. It blots everything else from consciousness. All continuity in my life fades away. My personality is but a bubble on the crest of my passion. There is no past, no future, no present even. I have no thought of retiring, no thought of holding my ground, no thought of heaven nor hell, nor of judgment to come. For me at that moment there is no realization of such heroic virtues as courage, duty, patriotism. The primal savage is aroused and in full career. He beats against the restraining walls of my head and my breast until I fear that I too shall explode. I am con-

scious only of a machine-gun to my hand and an enemy at my front to be killed, killed, killed! as my passion shrieks it out in my ears.

Other men are equally maddened in this inferno of battle. Each fights as if he lived in a universe of his own and he were an automatic killing machine. Through the wave-like roar of small arms and the boom of bursting shells rise the shrill hate-laden challenges of my comrades and the answering cries of the Germans on our front. In friend and foe alike the primal savage is roused and rampant. If it comes to close quarters very little quarter will be asked or given. We are now mere creatures of the jungle world.

The Teutons are within a hundred yards of our position and advancing rapidly. They died as men have seldom died before, but the survivors, maddened males in an inferno of war, sweep ever on.

Our rifle fire never slackens. It surges ceaselessly and is the one constant factor in all the holocaust of this night. Artillery is booming angrily. Star shells make the night as light as day. Standing breast-high, the presiding demon of our demon spirits, stands the Monocled Major. He wastes no time in useless frothing at the mouth. His orders ring clear and sibilant as he marks down spots in the enemy line for special attention.

Now we can hear the thunder of German feet and see the flashing bayonets of our foemen through the rain. Their five thousand are scarcely more than a thousand, but still they press on. Our men, fighting from cover, and more confident now that they can face the "Heinies" in fair perspective as to their numbers, whoop wildly and attempt to throw themselves over the parapet at the foe. But the Major and his aides check this recklessness of battle with a threat backed by a menacing revolver pointed at the temples of the delinquents.

Now has arrived the critical, the psychological, moment of the action. Every man is drunk with the battle-lust, but even men in such a state have a sub-consciousness fed of their life habits and impulses. The Germans, quite without willing it, have been taking mental note of their comrades fallen as they charged. Many of them, wounded, are still advancing, cursing and infinitely more savage than those unscathed. But the whole line is exhausted. Their breath comes labored and heavy as they sweep over the muddy ground. If we can but apply our fire steadily and truly we may break their hearts and cause them to retire. If even one machine-gun goes out of action they may take new heart of hope and be among us with cold steel. A hair's breadth would determine the fortunes of the day.

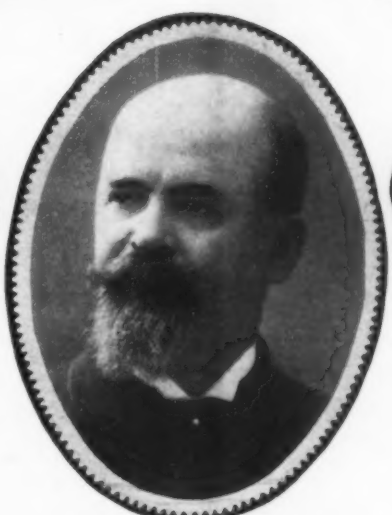
Of a sudden a huge be-helmeted German, apparently an officer leading the vanguard of the attack, throws up his arms and his rifle. He falls heavily backward the death realization in his eyes and his helmet flying wide from his bald head. His immediate companions note that death-realization and, in an instant, the love of life reasserts its natural sway. Quickly as it rose the battle-passion vanishes, leaving them appalled and defenseless in the presence of their enemies. They stand irresolute a moment, their magnificent courage gone. Then panic, final, utter, irretrievable panic, seizes them. They turn and flee in wildest confusion. Those following turn also and the rout becomes general. The position is saved and the German attacking power, as the Major rightly thinks, has been broken for this night.

Speedily our positions are again swallowed up in darkness as we continue to apply our fire on the retreating foe. The rain is rising in steam from our heated clothing and arms. Soon we are again shivering, grumbling, cold and utterly

Continued on page 846

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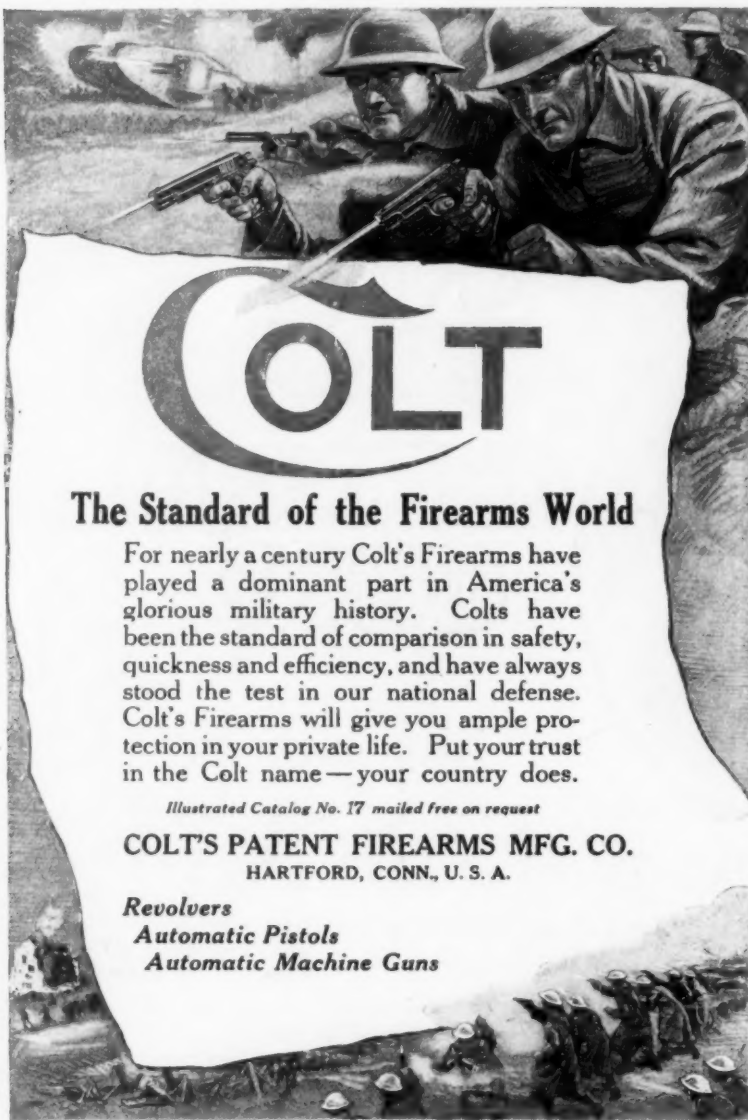
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The Melting-Pot

Chain letters are to be barred hereafter from the United States mails.

Crops of corn are being burned in Argentine because of a lack of ships in which to export the cereal.

Losses from fire in the United States increased over \$40,000,000 last year, due to war conditions and the speeding up of industries.

A New York Supreme Court recently awarded \$30,000 for the loss of a right foot and another court \$25,000 for the loss of a husband!

An anarchist organization in Saratov, Russia, has passed a decree making all women from 17 to 32 years of age community property.

American officers abroad want universal training in the United States and say that braggadocio at home is doing more harm than the Germans.

A Catholic soldier, dying in France, not speaking French, made his confession through a Protestant woman interpreter in a Y. M. C. A. hut.

For the first time in history British Empire Day was celebrated in the United States on May 26th, at a huge mass meeting in New York City.

Shoe manufacturers of the United States have under consideration the elimination of all colored shoes except brown, black and white.

All washable tablecloths and napkins remaining unsold in shops throughout Germany have been commandeered by the imperial clothing office for army use.

An Episcopal clergyman of New York, recently set a diocesan convention in an uproar by denouncing prohibition as a "mixture of politics and fanaticism."

President Faunce of Brown University says that the cruelties of Babylon were nothing compared with the scientific "synthetic hellishness" of German warfare.

A wave of joy swept through the American forces in France when it was announced that they would be given an American tobacco ration, as French tobacco is not liked.

Senator Williams of Mississippi says: "The treaty of peace, when it comes, should contain a provision that no country shall maintain a fighting force of more than 450,000 men."

The Germans are registering all hens in Russia. Every owner must produce three eggs a week. If the hen dies it must be brought to the commandant as proof that it can lay no more eggs.

Owing to the decrease in the birth-rate, Germany is considering compulsory marriage before the age of twenty for all citizens, with punishment of married couples who remain childless.

The members of the Iowa Dental Association recently pledged themselves "not to use any materials, supplies or equipment made in, or supplied by, Germany" for fifty years after the close of the war.

William Heyliger accounts in part for the barbarities of German warfare by saying: "Germany has no national sport. Her boys have no books dealing with fair play and boyish standards of honor in competition."

Lieut.-Col. Frank S. Evans, of the British Royal Artillery, says: "Beware of a peace that will not set us free, a peace without an Allied victory. Germany has accomplished 85 per cent. of her purpose if she gets peace now."

Col. Roosevelt says: "If Germany and her three vassal states are permitted at the end of this war to control the Balkans and control western Russia and all the provinces of western Russia, and through the Turkish Empire to dominate western Asia, we shall have seen as the result of the war the upbuilding of the highest military despotism against which the civilized world has had to contend in all time."

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Who Is Responsible for Our Failure to Hurry Up?

By P. J. McCUMBER, United States Senator from North Dakota

ONLY those within the hearing of the hum of daily grind can fully realize the colossal task imposed upon Congress in putting this great unprepared, unorganized country on a war footing.

It would scarcely be correct to say we had to organize our war forces. We had for the most part to create everything. Outside of the Navy there was scarcely a nucleus to begin with. Munition plants, ordnance factories, ship yards had to be constructed. Every industry that produces the raw materials, directly or indirectly, had either to be enlarged or created anew.

A land war against the greatest military powers on earth, across the ocean, and



SEN. PORTER J. McCUMBER

from three to four thousand miles distant, had never been thought of as within the range of possibilities. We had to create in a single year what other great nations had been systematically building for forty years—and all must be created under the authority of laws, new laws, without the guiding light of precedents. The legislation required covered every possible field of human industry. For the purpose of co-ordinating our industrial and commercial activities, autocratic and far-reaching powers had to be conferred upon the Executive. The task, so far as Congress was concerned, was begun and was carried on with earnest zeal.

We declared war on April 6th. The first war bill was enacted about a week later. Then followed the Deficiency Appropriation Bill on April 17th; a bill authorizing the raising of five billion dollars by the issuance of bonds April 24th; the Army Appropriation Bill May 12th; bill taking over enemy ships May 12th; selective draft bill for an army of ten million men May 18th; bill to increase the Navy and Marine Corps May 26th; War Risk Insurance Act June 12th; Espionage Bill June 15th; bill appropriating \$3,281,094,541 for military and naval establishments, including \$405,000,000 for emergency shipping, June 15th; appropriations for aeroplanes and construction \$640,000,000 July 24th; food and fuel control bill August 10th; second Liberty Bond issue bill September 24th; deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$5,356,606,016 October 6th. This bill provided for contract obligations amounting to \$2,401,458,893.

In addition to these we passed during the same period the tax law covering excess profits tax, corporation income tax, individual income tax, and miscellaneous internal revenue tax bills. No one who has not served in the Finance Committee of the Senate or the Ways and Means Committee of the House can possibly appreciate the immensity, the complexity as well as the delicacy of the task of reaching into every avenue of trade and business of this great industrial and commercial country, and so levying our taxes, so adjusting the burdens, as to secure the maximum amount of revenue with the minimum degree of injury or injustice.

These are but a few of the important laws enacted in 1917. Our entire appropriations for war purposes were more than

twenty-one billions of dollars. Now, just remember that Congress is the legislative branch of the Government only. It is not the executive branch. It makes the laws. It, however, has no power to administer them. In the light of this truth why criticize the legislative branch for delay in the administrative branch? In the light of the vast amount of necessary legislation accomplished by Congress—all the legislation that was needed to put this country on a war footing—why close your eyes to the real cause or causes for all the delay, and thereby assist in deceiving the country by diverting its attention from the real source of delinquency? Those departments charged with the duty of effectuating the

purposes of these laws have not met the expectations of the country. There are many causes for these failures. Some are more or less insurmountable; others with very limited, if any, excuse.

There have been long and serious delays through lack of appreciation of the imminent dangers confronting us, as for example, the delay in ship building. There have been delays due to lack of capacity or understanding, as, for example, the delays in aeroplane and ordnance construction. There have been

worse delays in our ship yards and allied industries, due to strikes and slacking. Our extraordinary extravagances have delayed rather than facilitated our progress. The Government, however, has not been compelled to wait one minute for laws authorizing the expenditure of money to put the country in a position to do its full part in this great war. Criticism aimed at Congress, rather than at the department or bureau responsible for delay or inefficiency, evidences a gross lack of understanding on the part of the critic.

The American people have a right to complain, and complain bitterly, of our worse than grievous delay in getting started immediately after war was declared on a shipbuilding program that should have given us shipping to place at least a million men in the field by January 1, 1918. But the Shipping Board, over which Congress has no control, has had from the very beginning of our war year at its disposal five times the amount of money that will be expended during this war year.

Senators and Congressmen are receiving every day printed circular cards with the heading "For God's Sake Hurry Up." If you were to ask the senders of these cards to specify a single measure necessary to speed up war production which Congress has failed to enact, not one of the whole number could give you an answer. There is but one response that can be made to them: "For God's sake find out where the fault lies and then direct your criticism to where it belongs."

If your copy of LESLIE'S reaches you late, remember that the Postal facilities are overtaxed and the mails are often days late. We are printing and mailing the paper on time. We cannot speed up the mails. When your paper reaches you read it carefully and then put a stamp on it and hand it to your postman, who will start it to the boys "Over There."



Where we began

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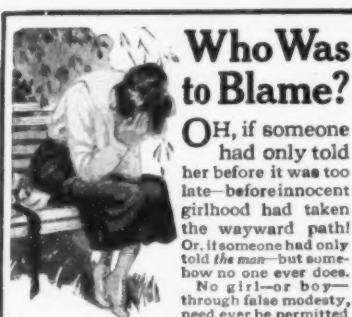
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The Made-in-Potsdam War

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

NEW light is thrown upon the infamous Potsdam Conference, which willed the war, by Mr. Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, in the June issue of *World's Work*. A knowledge of this secret meeting called by the Kaiser on July 5, 1914, has been public property for a long while, but Mr. Morgenthau fits it in perfectly with the momentous events of the month just prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The German Government, at the very beginning of the conflict, succeeded in instilling into the minds of the docile German people the conviction that the war was one of self-defense on the part of Germany. Probably the majority of the Kaiser's subjects still hold to this delusion.

Most of the world outside of Germany has been convinced, not from one source but many, that the war was made in Germany. When the authenticity of the Potsdam Conference and what was done there is once established no further evidence will be necessary. No court would desire clearer proof of guilt before passing sentence. Ex-Ambassador Morgenthau has clinched the evidence of the Kaiser's blood-guilt in precipitating this war. On the supposition of Germany's winning the war, I have no doubt the Teutonic mind would then cite with pride the Potsdam Conference as proof of the farsightedness of militarism. As long as it is a foregone conclusion that she can't win, as long as the best Germany can possibly hope for is a negotiated peace, nothing can be more embarrassing to her than the recital of her guilt.

I take up again the more readily the old question as to who caused the war because I am convinced that we still have many people in the United States who need education upon this point. There are those who sympathized with Germany before we became a participant and who held to the approved German view that it was Great Britain, jealous of Germany's rising commercial supremacy, that was responsible for the world conflict. These people may be loyal in a fashion to the United States since our participation in the war, but are none the less bitter still toward our ally Great Britain. The memorandum, published last winter, of Count Lichnowsky, German Ambassador at London when the war broke out, in which he affirmed that Sir Edward Grey did everything possible to prevent a European conflict, ought to be good evidence that Great Britain neither wanted nor willed the war. The Potsdam Conference, on the other hand, affords positive testimony that Germany both wanted and willed the war.

Mr. Morgenthau got his facts concerning the Potsdam Conference from Baron von Wangenheim, German Ambassador at Constantinople. Shortly after the assassination of the Austrian Grand Duke, the Kaiser summoned to Potsdam nearly all of his Ambassadors, Chief of Staff von Moltke, Admiral von Tirpitz, and Germany's great bankers, railroad directors and captains of industry. The Kaiser asked each one separately if he were ready for war. All answered affirmatively except the financiers, who asked for two weeks to sell their foreign securities and to make loans. The time was granted. The Kaiser went to Norway on his yacht, Bethmann-Hollweg and others went on vacations, the rest went quietly back to their work. This was July 5th. Seventeen days later, July 22nd, the famous ultimatum was sent to Serbia. In the meantime the German bankers used the two weeks they had asked for to sell their foreign securities, a procedure that was reflected in a slump in prices in all the great stock exchanges throughout the world. Mr. Morgenthau cites astonishing slumps in the New York market between July 5 and 22 in Union Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, Canadian Pacific,

Northern Pacific and United States Steel. Little understood at that time, the slump becomes perfectly clear in the light of the Potsdam Conference and the request of German financiers for two weeks' time in which to unload their foreign holdings. Should the defender of Germany want corroborating evidence from a second witness, he is referred to Marquis Garroni, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, to whom Wangenheim disclosed the same facts. The stain of blood is on the Kaiser's hands, and all great Neptune's ocean will not wash it clean.

Austria Shares the Guilt

The Kaiser is the chief offender in causing the war, but Francis Joseph was working hand in glove with him. The Marquis Pallavicini, Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, told Mr. Morgenthau of an audience he had with the aged Francis Joseph in May, 1914, more than a month before the assassination of the Grand Duke, in which the Emperor declared that European war was "unavoidable." The Treaty of Bucharest, which ended the second Balkan war, was acceptable neither to Austria nor to Germany. Serbia was enlarged and strengthened by this treaty, and Austria, with a large Serbian population under her in Bosnia and Herzegovina, feared an enlarged and developing Serbian state to which the Serbs under Austrian rule would look longingly. Germany and Austria expected the Balkan war to destroy Serbia as a state. Instead of that Serbia came out of the second war bigger and stronger than ever. Serbia blocked Germany's path to the East, and if the assassination of the Austrian Grand Duke had not served as the pretext for the Serbian ultimatum, some other excuse would have been found by Germany and Austria for precipitating the war.

It will be recalled in this connection that the lame defense of Germany offered by von Jagow, German Foreign Minister in August, 1914, in reply to the Lichnowsky memorandum, was simply that Germany used every effort to keep the war localized. The German Ambassador at London said that England did everything possible to prevent the outbreak of the war. Von Jagow could not say the same thing for Germany. He was right in saying that Germany tried to keep it confined to the Balkans. Had she succeeded, in a few weeks Germany and Austria would have settled the Balkan issue to suit themselves. Serbia would have been no more, Mitteleuropa would have been realized with an open path to the near East, and Russia would have been shut off from the Mediterranean. That would have been enough for awhile. The world has been slow to awake to the world-wide ambitions and intrigues of Germany. The facts should be recited again and again until they become familiar to all the people in the nations at war with Germany. They should see why Germany is the greatest menace to the world's peace that history has ever known. Her spying upon all the world and her ambitious schemes for world dominion are conclusive demonstration that the world cannot live at peace with Germany till her military power is crushed and her government democratized.

Daisies

Beyond the meadows where daisies wave

And nod to the waving corn,

She waits for the message, fearless and grave,

In the house where he was born.

The months swing round and the rippling corn
Bows low while its sad plumes wave,
For it whispers a message from daisies borne
That grow on a Flanders grave.

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Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

A Real Conscription of Labor

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL CROWDER'S order that men of draft age must work at useful occupations or fight is the first step in a campaign to mobilize the industrial strength of the United States. It was deliberately planned as a quiet conscription of labor for munition plants, shipyards, aircraft factories, railroads and America's rapidly increasing merchant marine. The United States Government is calculating on the psychology of a revolutionary situation to start a stream of workmen either to actual war activities or to the farms. There are innumerable other industries that rank as essential and to which waiters, ushers, bartenders, elevator operators and club employees might turn in a swift effort to comply with the amendment to the draft regulations. A vast majority of the men suddenly barred from non-essential industries will, however, think first of shipyards, railroads, mines or war munition factories, because a long period of intensive publicity has widely advertised the fact that these particular units of the war program are in constant need of labor. Moreover, the time limit will enter very largely into the final results. The millions of men compelled to reach a decision in a few weeks will follow their first impulses instead of waiting to survey the field. That is exactly what the Government expects. The Crowder order is merely an indirect labor draft for the benefit of essential war industries.

The U-Boat Is Doomed

Berlin knows that the day of the submarine is rapidly nearing an end. Were it not for the moral effect within the borders of the Central Powers, the German government would be justified in ordering all U-boats back to their bases. England and France are not being starved into submission, the United States is transporting an army across the Atlantic every month, and badly needed German war material is being scattered on the bottom of the ocean in a losing fight against the combination of power that maintains an unshakable control of the surface of the seven seas. The submarines are destroying approximately 75,000 tons of shipping each week. The United States is constructing a greater tonnage of new shipping every seven days. Before the end of the present year one American yard will be producing more tonnage a month than Germany and Austria can destroy in the same period. During the coming months this country and Great Britain will be rapidly restoring the loss in world tonnage caused by torpedoes since the first day of the war. Meantime, a fast-growing fleet of destroyers is making the life of the submarine an eventful but brief career. The depth bomb and an American device that may not be discussed are wiping out U-boats faster than they can be built. Germany knows this. And she knows, too, that she signed her own death warrant by forcing the United States into the war.

Why Congress Hears the S. O. S.

Secretary McAdoo's firm stand for immediate consideration of a new revenue measure was entirely in keeping with the Administration's carefully considered policy. So, too, was the War Department's request for the passage of a twelve-billion dollar appropriation for the coming fiscal year. Other measures considered necessary in the plan of preparations for 1919 will be kept to the front this summer and during the short session of Congress following the fall elections. President Wil-

son's advisers are becoming reconciled to the thought that Republican control of the next House is almost inevitable. Consequently, it is considered imperative to pass every possible war measure before the party in power loses complete control of the legislative branch of the Government. This precaution, although entirely commendable as a means of keeping the decks cleared for the swift-growing volume of emergency legislation, is an unnecessary safeguard against possible clashes between the House and Senate. Republican members of Congress have proved again and again that the President can depend on unswerving support from the opposition when measures affecting the war are up for consideration. However, regardless of the reasons, it is sound judgment to advance the Congressional calendar as much as possible. It will prevent the enactment of hap-hazard legislation during the short session.

Germany's Latest Scheme

The State Department is giving close attention to reports of diplomatic activities in Mexico City. The Carranza government's peculiar attitude toward Cuba is explicable only on the hypothesis that the hand of Berlin has reached across the United States to dabble in the internal affairs of this country's restless southern neighbor. German tenacity of purpose survives everything but a skull-shattering blow over the head. Zimmerman's absurd efforts to effect an alliance against the United States between Japan and Mexico ended in a fiasco, but the basic idea has persisted in Berlin. Now that it is apparent, even to the Germans, that U-boats cannot stop the flow of American troops to France, the Kaiser's government evidently is casting about for another expedient to check the overseas movements. A serious threat of hostilities from the Carranza government would, according to Teuton reasoning, compel the Washington government to divert all troops from Atlantic ports to the Rio Grande. It sounds simple enough, when worked out by a Hun board of strategy. But Berlin invariably has failed to realize that Carranza is an exceedingly shrewd ruler. The head of the Mexican government knows that the United States is now an armed camp, with unlimited war supplies awaiting shipping orders. He would require something more than vague German promises for the future to risk the consequences of a clash with a nation that has become a big military factor since the last exchange of rather strained diplomatic notes with the Washington government. Carranza has his weaknesses, but he does not lack common sense.

Vindicating the Railroads

The Interstate Commerce Commission could provide very interesting reading matter by issuing an opinion on the passenger and freight rate increases found necessary under government control. A half billion dollars will be added to the annual receipts of the roads by imposing what amounts to a war tax on travelers and shippers. This large sum is required to pay wage increases to all employees who earn less than \$250 a month and to provide road-bed extensions and new equipment. There can be no criticism of Director General McAdoo's decision that rates must be materially increased. It is obvious that the Railway Administration cannot make a raid on the United States Treasury to meet deficits caused by a palpable disparity between rates and operating expenses. The interesting point in the situa-

Continued on page 846



When Shadows Fall Westward

That is, in the morning—let a dish of some Puffed Grain greet your folks at breakfast.

If you serve berries, mix the puffed grains with them. Or serve like any cereal. There is no other way even half so delightful for serving Rice, Wheat or Corn.

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Three Bubble Grains
Puffed Puffed Corn
Rice Wheat Puffs
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When Shadows Fall Eastward

At supper-time or children's bedtime, serve some Puffed Grain in a bowl of milk.

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Then scatter these flaky, flavory grains on your dishes of ice cream. Use them in your soups. Crisp and lightly butter for children to eat like peanuts when at play.

Puffed Grains are all-day foods in homes where children get what they like best.

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Watching the Nation's Business

Continued from page 845

tion is that it required government control to obtain the increase for which the railroads have begged in vain. The Interstate Commerce Commission had obstinately contended that rates were quite high enough. It is evident that Mr. McAdoo does not agree. It must also be apparent to the American people that the railroads have not had a square deal from the Interstate Commerce Commission—a body that has obviously outlived its usefulness.

The Mystery of Coal

Continued from page 827

with gypsum. The gypsum is filtered out and the solution of calcium-benzol-sulphonate goes into another tank where it is treated with soda ash, which gives a solution of sodium-benzol-sulphonate, which is freed from calcium salts by filtration. This solution of the salt must be evaporated and the salt dried by machinery. The dried salt is fused with caustic soda, which gives sodium-phenolate which is decomposed by an acid and gives phenol, which is purified by distillation.

"Theoretically it is possible to take the sodium-phenolate and make salicylic acid from it, but on account of difficulties of purifying it is better to make pure phenol and then make sodium phenolate again, by treating phenol with caustic soda. Sodium phenolate is dried and treated in a closed vessel with carbon dioxide under pressure and at an increased temperature. This gives sodium salicylate. Sodium salicylate is treated with a weak acid, sulphuric or hydrochloric for example, decomposing sodium salicylate and leaving salicylic acid. Salicylic acid is purified by distilling with superheated steam. The still, condenser, etc., must be lined with silver or enamel (which is best), or with tin."

Stopping the Hun Horde

Continued from page 840

weary after the debauch of battle. We are horribly fed-up, but we go about our work with a new appreciation of that wonderful thing we call human nature, since it can express itself on its knees in a great cathedral or out "out there" on the fringe of civilization where its rampant savagery sometimes surges to the top and gives thrills more exquisite and profoundly moving than the wonderful dreams of prophets or the great exaltation of patriots.

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Cohan	The Kiss Burglar	Lively musical show
Cohan & Harris	A Tailor-Made Man	Light musical show
Maxine Elliott	Eyes of Youth	Clever and well-acted comedy
Eltinge	Business Before Pleasure	Unusual melodrama
Empire	Belinda	Potash and Perlmutter, funnier than ever, as film magnates
Gaiety	Just Around the Corner	Ethel Barrymore in whimsical comedy
Globe	Hitchy Koo	Marie Cahill in new show
Liberty	Going Up	Raymond Hitchcock again
Lyceum	Tiger Rose	Amusing farce with music
Miller	A Marriage of Convenience	Melodrama in true Belasco style
New Amsterdam	The Rainbow Girl	Billie Burke at her best
Princess	Oh, Lady, Lady	The Rainbow Girl Bright opera
48th St.	The Man Who Stayed at Home	Lively musical show
Century Grove	Midnight-Revue	Super-cabaret
Cort	Flo-Flo	Snappy revue
New Amsterdam	Midnight Frolic	After-theatre entertainment
Roof	Parlor, Bedroom and Bath	Frisky farce
Republie	Sinbad	For the tired business man
Winter Garden		

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Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

NOTE. The pictures on pp. 826 and 833 call attention to the interesting and critical situation in the Near East. The scenes from the western front (pp. 834-835) with the article by Private Combe and illustrations on p. 825 present a vivid picture of the kind of efforts now being put forth on the western front to secure a decision. Posters have already been issued calling attention to the need in the merchant marine. The nature of this service may be realized by a study of the pictures on p. 824.

Allah-Hohenzollern, Inc., Importers. p. 833. Who are the partners in this new firm? When and why was it formed? Why is the firm so-named? Where does it do business? (Locate the scenes of these pictures on a map.) What are the most important articles in which it deals? Who needs them? How great is the need? Why? Would it be easy or difficult to do business with the kind of people pictured here? Why? Do the pictures illustrate any of the difficulties in carrying on business successfully in this part of the world? Explain the following: "Come to Berlin, little sheep," "gum-shoe message," "Louisville of the vodka producers," "left-handed diplomacy," "Bond Street tailors," "Hooverized." In an encyclopedia look up the number and names of the different races within the Russian Empire and the number of Mohammedans. For the Kaiser's relations with the Mohammedan world consult Marriott, *Near Eastern Question* (Oxford), Chap. XIV. See also Europe & Islam in Gibbons, *Reconstruction of Poland and the Near East* (Century).

Reconstructing Macedonia. p. 826. Where is Macedonia? To whom does it belong? How important a part has it played in history? Why is it important to the Allies? Why is the Red Cross especially needed here? How many different nations is it assisting? Where did these people live before the war? Where are they now? How does the number of nations in this part of the world complicate the situation in the Balkans? Consult a race map in a good historical atlas (e. g. Shepherd) or the maps in the report of the Carnegie Commission, *Inquiry into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars*. Are the military operations here likely to be important? Why? What is meant by "reconstructing" Macedonia?

Stopping the Hun Horde. p. 825. With the aid of the pictures and article describe a mass attack. What is necessary in order that it may succeed? How do you explain the failure of the battery to maintain itself against this kind of an attack? the success of the Canadian troops? What part of the present battle-line is represented in the lower picture? Where have attacks here proved most successful and why? (Consult Week of the War, p. 823) What does the article emphasize as to the importance of leadership in the present struggle?

Heaving Ho! In Our Merchant Marine. p. 824. By means of the pictures describe the training of a candidate for the merchant marine. How does it compare with the training at Annapolis? What is the Shipping Board and what are its powers and duties? (See *War Cyclopedia*. Committee on Public Information.) Why is a drive being made just at this time and how great is the need of men? Look up the history of the American merchant marine and note its importance in times past, as for example before the War of 1812 and before the Civil War. Explain following: "sextant," "clipper ship," "boxing the compass," "a charted course."

The Sea Serpent Off Our Shore. p. 821. What is the effect of the German submarine campaign off our Coast? How do we meet it? What other means have been employed and how successfully? What losses have we suffered recently? How are they explained? See Issue of May 4. On recent U-boat losses, see p. 836.

No Famine on the Coast Where Rookie Meets Regular. pp. 828-829. What special features of the life of a soldier in training are emphasized by these pictures? Show the importance of such training as that pictured on the upper half of p. 829. Write an imaginary account of the experiences of a rookie of the second draft based on these pictures. The pictures on p. 828 should be taken up in connection with those in the issue of June 8.

The Mystery and Marvel of Coal. p. 827. By a study of the "family tree" with its many branches make a list of the different kinds of products derived from coal. How many products are derived from oil? from gas? from tar? In what ways is the Government interested in the production of these things? How dependent is this great industry upon the Government for its success? An interesting lesson on Making Dyes from Coal Tar has been prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Education, Leaflet No. 5. Leaflet No. 6 contains a lesson on the Production and Use of Coal.

Hearts of the World. Cover. What has the artist omitted that you might have expected to find in the picture? What is represented on each heart? Explain as far as possible what these colors and emblems mean. How far do they really represent the nations concerned?

Striking Croix de Guerre for Americans. p. 831. What is a *croix de guerre*? What does it represent? What are some of the other medals of this kind in use among the Allies? Watch the daily paper for accounts of what our boys are doing to deserve these.

General Ludendorff. p. 823. Compare this picture with the picture in the issue of April 20th. How important a part is he taking in the present drive? Compare him with Von Hindenburg in this connection. To what Allied general or generals would he be compared as to his position and power? See Swope, *Inside the German Lines* (Century), Chap. VI, for an interesting account of Ludendorff.

Material Available for Use

For *Current History* and *European History*. Pictures, Cover, pp. 821, 826, 832, 833, 834-835. Articles, pp. 823, 825.

For *American History*. Pictures, pp. 821, 824, 828-829. Articles, pp. 822, 823, 827, 830, 831, 843, 844, 845.

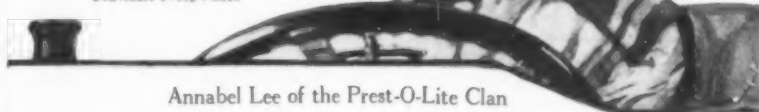
For *Economics* and *Industrial History*. Pictures, pp. 824, 833. Articles, pp. 827, 830, 845, 848.

For *Civics*. Pictures, pp. 821, 824. Articles, pp. 822, 827, 830, 845.

For *Geography*. Pictures, pp. 826, 832-833.

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HAZEN J. TITUS

Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railway dining car service, and well-known to tourists in all parts of the land, who has become president and general manager of the Chauncey Wright's Restaurant Company, operating a chain of restaurants across the Continent.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

PROFIT-TAKERS are not necessarily profiteers. After the market has had a swift, stiff, steady advance, no one is to be blamed for taking a profit. It may be that one had been waiting for months to get out even or to make a successful turn. It may be that he believed in the old motto of the conservatives in Wall Street, that "a profit is always a good thing to take." The market rose because conditions were favorable to a rise.

It was in a sold-out condition and prices had dragged. Those who took advantage of such a situation to accumulate stocks, in a professional way, knew perfectly well that the chances favored a speedy opportunity for profit-taking. They took it. It wasn't the President's message, nor the increase in railroad wages and rates. It was simply the natural course of events, as they happen in Wall Street time and again.

The increase in railroad wages and rates ought to be and will, ultimately, be regarded as a helpful factor, and if the sterling common sense of the American people asserts itself again, as it always has done, and if the railroads, after the close of the war are returned to their stockholders, present prices of some railroad stocks will look indeed like bargains.

We hear a great deal of wild talk, of the soapbox variety, concerning the conscription of wealth, and my enjoyable friend Arthur Brisbane in his ochre-ish sheet still takes a whack at Big Business, but the muckraking crowd have seen their best days. The magazines have no further use for them and the yellow journals are finding them unprofitable servants.

It makes people laugh now to read Arthur Brisbane's tirade against the former managers of our railroads and his statement that increases of rates were formerly fought "because the money was put, not into railroads, but into yachts for individuals, stables for race horses

just outside of Paris, or into the building of blackmailing parallel roads, to fight and destroy roads already existing. Under the old system, increased rates for the public meant larger fortunes for private individuals."

What stuff and nonsense for a twentieth century editor to print! Does anybody believe such charges? Does Mr. Brisbane himself, or is he only talking—I mean writing—for the fun of the thing, like the boy who beats the bass drum to make a noise?

The railroads of this country were run and owned by their stockholders, or those that the stockholders selected to run them. It was their votes or their proxies that elected the presidents and other officials. If they didn't attend the annual meetings and preferred to send their proxies to their managers while the management was unsatisfactory, then the stockholders themselves were to blame.

Fundamental conditions in the stock market are good, unless we expect to lose this war, or to carry it on in such a wretched way that specie payments will have to be suspended and business left bankrupt. I don't believe that this is possible.

The outlook for the crops is superb. There may be drawbacks, probably will be, but the war will be won, crops will be at least normal, and money will be fairly abundant for all legitimate purposes.

The only real dark cloud near at home is at Washington. The same Congressmen that passed the war revenue bill less than a year ago, a bill that had to be explained and made workable by a commission of outside experts, is now to tackle the job again of drafting a new war revenue bill. The same crowd that refused to listen to the advice of experienced bankers and business men, a year ago, will probably continue this refusal and go on in a blind, fatuous way of doing things to suit itself and with the same result.



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The Business Kaleidoscope

Nearly every week some great movement takes place in the World or in the United States which affects not only the status of the war, but also the commercial and financial position, and may be of importance to everyone in business, large or small. The *Bache Review*, in condensed, graphic paragraphs, analyzes these movements and their effects, in clear and simple language. Issued weekly. Free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., Members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York. (Adv.)

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The experience of Great Britain and France, which should be the best guide to our lawmakers, is set aside. Great Britain encouraged its industries to make the largest war profits and then proceeded to tax these "excess profits" up to 70 or 80 per cent. It made a clear distinction, however, between profits before the war and "excess profits" due to the war. It permitted industries to have their normal profits, encouraged them to make excess profits and then levied an excess war tax on the latter.

Here, in our fatuity, we propose to tax business until we cripple it, and to denounce as profiteers those whose profits, by reason of the exigency of war, are greatly enhanced. Let the Government take these excess profits as Great Britain does, but let it encourage business to make all the money it can, because the more it makes the more the Government can take to carry on the war.

I wonder if Mr. Hoover realizes what some of his subordinates are doing. I saw a mandatory notice from Mr. Hoover's department sent out to a manufacturer calling the latter severely to task because his reports showed that he was making much larger earnings than heretofore, and demanding that he report immediately at Washington or be prepared to have his license taken from him. In Great Britain or France, a war revenue tax would take from this man his excess profits. I have too much faith in the level-headedness of Mr. Hoover to believe that he tolerates any such proceedings in his department. But he will have to wake up.

An army of investors, rich enough to buy Liberty Bonds and with surplus sufficient to buy good securities of every kind, is waiting, cash in hand, for bargains in Wall Street. This army needs only a leader to begin the onward march to better things and higher prices.

R., COMMERCE, GA.: Reports are that the Glenrock Oil Company's production is increasing, but dividends seem remote, and the stock a long-pull speculation.

M., PITTSBURGH, PENNA.: Standard Motor Construction Company's earnings have become so large that the company has declared several substantial extra dividends.

B., PITTSBURGH, PENNA.: I have not a good opinion of Associated Pharmacists as a speculation. After all the booming that has taken place, the stock is quoted in New York at only 15c.

H., HANOVER, PENNA.: After I recommended it at \$40, Colo. Fuel & Iron had a material advance, but it is still a good business man's investment, bought on reactions. The dividend is being earned several times over.

D., PATENT, N. Y.: Though Chile Copper's earnings have been increasing and there has been talk of a dividend, the stock looks like a long-pull speculation. Utah Securities Corp. reports steady growth of revenue, but its stock also is a long-pull.

O., FARINA, ILL.: Why buy the purely speculative stocks of untried and experimental oil companies when you can put your funds into well-established dividend payers like Anglo-American (about \$12), Texas Company (about \$140), Tide Water and others.

R., TRENTON, N. J.: I do not regard the shares of Commonwealth Finance Corporation as good as bank stock of the first class. The company is paying dividends on its paid-up pfd., but is not yet seasoned. The 7 pc. pfd. stocks of the listed industrial which have a good record are more desirable.

New York, June 8, 1918

JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

An up-to-date investment list of steel and other leading issues which have had remarkable earnings has been prepared by L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York. It will be sent to any applicant free, and the firm invites correspondence.

A table showing the relative position of the 16 leading steel companies has been prepared by E. W. Wagner & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 33 New Street, New York. This valuable booklet will be sent by the company to any investor on request for special circular L. W. 30.

First mortgages yielding 7% are dealt in and recommended by G. L. Miller & Co., 5 Bank & Trust Building, Miami, Fla., and S-1017 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga. For complete information apply to the company for its circulars, "What Banks and Others Say About Miller Service Safeguards" and "Reasons Why."

An extensive demand is reported for first mortgage serial bonds safe-guarded under the Straus plan. These are amply secured on valuable property, net 6%, and mature in two to ten years. Literature describing them may be had by writing for circular E-803, to S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, or Straus Building, Chicago.

There is much inquiry regarding the investment position of railroad securities. A recent issue of

"The Bache Review" shows returns on the better class of railroad stocks ranging from 7 to 8%, and also the margin of safety guaranteed by the Government. Copies sent on application by J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

The labor problem is bound for long to be pressing. Wise employers will strive to understand clearly labor's attitudes and needs. They will be helped to do this by consulting Babson's Reports, that aim to show the right way of dealing with labor. For particulars regarding these reports write to Dept. K-26 of Babson's Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

There is no greater spur to thrift than obligating oneself to pay fixed sums at stated times. This is the essence of the partial payment plan, under which one, while he saves, may buy first-class stocks or bonds. A clear statement of the method may be obtained by sending for booklet D-4, "The Partial Payment Plan," to John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots and members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York.

The steel stocks are making excellent returns. What is their probable future investment value? An aid to answering this question may be found in an analysis of the financial position of U. S. Steel and of the independent steels contained in "Securities Suggestions," published fortnightly, by R. C. Megargel & Co., members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges, 27 Pine Street, New York. This publication discusses important financial developments. To obtain the firm's helpful booklets write for 15-D.

An Act of Humanity

CONTINUAL appeals from the Food Administration for sparing use of meat, wheat and other farm products prove that the danger line has already been reached in the nation's food supply. Production of food has not kept up with the abnormal demands of wartime. The war has dealt a staggering blow to agriculture in many lands, and Uncle Sam has as guests several hungry nations formerly better fed because they could raise a greater part than now of their own subsistence. Our home folk must, therefore, turn over a larger share than usual to the outsiders. Owing to this, despite widespread economy in the use of provisions, the country's stores are depleting and extra effort is necessary to replenish our food stock.

There is but one way to effect this, and that is to increase the productive capacity of our farms. But how can this be achieved, with an admitted shortage of farm labor due to the nation's call for service, and wages in other callings advancing far beyond the agriculturists' present ability to pay? Farmers are extending their operations as much as possible, but not a few must have financial assistance, in order that they may be equipped to hire men at increased wages, buy seed at higher cost and new machinery of various sorts to make up for lack of man-power. These farmers will have to pattern after manufacturers who, when working capital is scant, borrow money to enlarge their output. Such borrowing is obviously not an evidence of poverty, but of enterprise. Loans to farmers are among the safest that can be made, for there are no prompter payers of debts than thrifty tillers of the soil.

How then can possible lenders find and deal with the agriculturists who need additional capital? This is easy—not perhaps directly, but through intermediaries. In various sections of the country there are firms which make it a business to loan money on farming lands and either to sell the mortgages given as security or to issue for sale bonds based on the mortgages. Farm mortgage bonds, in denominations of \$100 and up, provide willing investors—even those of moderate means—with their opportunity to aid the farmers. Bonds of this character may be had yielding as high as 6%. The expert farm mortgage banker knows values well and sees that the farmers' obligations are adequately secured. There is no stabler class of securities; their holders are not worried by stock market fluctuations. They are prime investments, but there is more to be said for them than that. To purchase farm mortgage bonds—in these days when the civilized world, fighting for its life and liberty, needs vastly more food—is both a patriotic act and an act of humanity.

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Some more *on* that subject of perverted "patriotism"

By E. LE ROY PELLETIER

Beware the pro-Prussian propaganda of Timidity!

If German press agents could frighten our people into hoarding their money; denying themselves all but the bare necessities of life, they would accomplish more than by killing our soldiers.

Close our stores; stop our factories; throw our men out of work; paralyze industry—and how could we finance the war?

This attempt to intimidate our people is the most insidious and the most dangerous of all their campaigns.

It appeals to the ignorant—those who do not understand economic principles.

The foregoing apropos the advice we receive nowadays from all quarters to the effect that we must skimp and save and hoard and deny ourselves the luxuries and the necessities to which we are accustomed in order to help our Allies in the war.

All of which would be all right if it were necessary or even advisable—but it isn't.

There are a few commodities which we have gotten in the habit of using in greater proportion than they are produced—wheaten flour—beef—pork—mutton (but not other meats)—sugar are the principal ones.

But of all other grains—all other meats—and a thousand kinds of sweets, we have a surplus.

When the Food Controller asks us to eschew for a time certain kinds of meat or other foods, we'll do so, of course—cheerfully. Especially, as we all know that we Americans habitually eat more meat than is good for us.

And corn, barley, rye, peas—a score of other grains and cereals—are just as good as wheat.

The change will do us good as a matter of fact—we do not vary our diet enough.

But we won't worry—those of us who have any appreciation of the tremendous resources of this land—we won't worry about any real privation.

Those that can be best shipped abroad—those that contain the most nourishment in the least bulk—we should, in our desire to help our Allies, eschew for the present.

And, as for the profiteer—the man who at this or any other time would attempt to hoard food in order to create an artificial shortage and to reap an unfair profit thereby—on him every true

THIS—from the "Clearest Thinker In America"

"—everything that is necessary for the full mobilization of the energies and resources of this country should first be considered; but it is clearly in the public interest also that the ordinary activities and the normal and industrial life of the country should be interfered with and dislocated as little as possible;—"

—President Wilson in his address to Congress January 1st, 1918

American should look with scorn and loathing.

Milk—the best and the only complete food—why the milk dealers are advising you to buy more. And you ought to, too—it's the cheapest food there is today. And there's plenty of it.

Now, as a matter of fact, the best way we can help our Allies is to make money—all of us—so we can loan it to Uncle Sam and help win the war.

And we can do that only so long as we keep money in circulation. Lock it up and—well you'd have a panic instead of a boom.

Fortunately it isn't possible for that to happen because Uncle Sam himself is going to set the example by spending billions

and distributing it over the length and breadth of the land.

How will we keep the wheels moving?—keep money in circulation?

Why, by buying what we need or can afford, of course.

Buy that automobile you need, for example—that's one way.

But, you have been told the steel used for making automobiles may be needed for other work—ship building, armament, munitions, etc.

Leave that to your Uncle Sam—he knows.

And he finds that the amount of steel used in motor car manufacture is only a small portion of the total production.

It is special steel, too—unsuited to government purposes in most cases.

The government takes all it needs first—then allots the balance to private industries—automobile manufacturers included.

Now consider the other side—the tremendous service performed by motor cars in relieving the transportation problem.

Why, our hope for winning the war is based largely on what the motor car and the motor truck will do—have proven they can do.

The Powers That Be know and appreciate that; and so, while for a time, there were wild rumors about restricting the use of motor cars as "non-essentials," there was really no foundation in fact for such talk.

So don't worry lest the purchase of a motor car interfere with our war plans. It is helping more than any other single factor.

Nor hesitate about buying the car or the truck you need—if you can get it.

There's the rub—for there certainly will not be enough to supply the full demand in 1918.

Read the series

Are Your Economics On Straight?

(May 11 issue)

Are You Practicing False Patriotism?

(May 18 issue)

Inevitable—a Shortage of Motor

Cars This Year (May 25 issue)

War Always Brings Prosperity

Is the Motor Car a "Non-Essential"?

(June 1 issue)

The Farmer Owes Much to the

Motor Vehicle (June 8 issue)

Some More on That Subject of

Perverted "Patriotism"

War Always Brings Prosperity During the War—and After

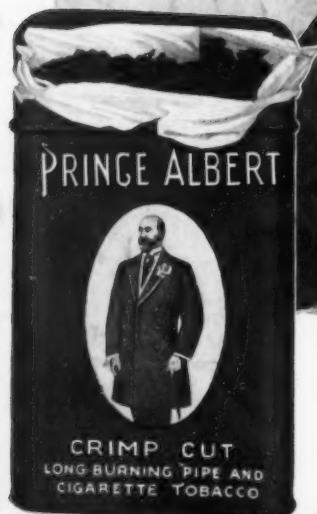
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PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

swings such a peck-of-pleasure into the day's work and the night's content that you can't any more afford to be without it than you could profitably auction off your left arm! Turn a trick in your own favor before the clock strikes! Make P. A. your little old pal; play the smoke game with both hands!



Copyright 1918 by
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

Ring-in on P. A. if your smokeappetite is howling-hungry for quality tobacco!

Make a break for some Prince Albert and plug-the-gap - that - gets - your - smokegoat! For it's highgear happiness and content that P. A. certainly will pass your way! And, you'll take such a shine to its refreshing flavor, and fragrance, and coolness!

Gee, how Prince Albert does listen in a pipe or a home rolled cigarette these spicy spring days! And, *P. A.'s so satisfying!* Hooks-a-hold right into the high top notch of your keenest smokeneeds—and nails down the job *to your delight* through thick and thin!

You never do tire of P. A. You're just as full of that lead-me-to-it-spirit at 7 a.m. as you were at 10.30 the night before! Set that down to Prince Albert quality *that's all yours for the say-so!*

Prince Albert is sold in toppy red bags and tidy red tins; in handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and—in that clever, practical pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

And, behind quality is Prince Albert's exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch. That means *you can smoke* your fill of a joy'us jimmy pipe or makin's cigarettes *without a come-back!* Just get the gladnoise of P. A. *quality*, and, P. A. *freedom from bite*—and you'll take the knock out of your smokemotor!

Tell you straight, you're saying something when you demand Prince Albert, for the tidy red tin is the certificate of membership in the hugest smokefraternity the world ever knew! Smokepals by the thousand any way you travel.

Scrap-your-smoke-past! Clamp your taste-o-meter on some Prince Albert and find out at a right-pretty-quick-gait how you and P. A. will mix!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.